

THE
ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1798.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

ART. I. *Transactions of the Society instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with the Premiums offered in the Year 1798.* Vol. xvi. 8vo. 464 pages. 4 plates. Price 5s. in boards. Robson. 1798.

THE last time we noticed the transactions of this valuable society, we stated ourselves to be particularly pleased with one of the general conditions which it established, respecting the distribution of premiums, namely, that no person shall receive any bounty or encouragement for any matter, for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent. A very disgraceful circumstance occurred during the last session of the society, which ought to be made as public as possible: P. XIV. pref.

'In the year 1797, a bounty of thirty guineas was given to Mr. Adam Scott, (see vol. xv, p. 226), for his invention of an instrument, called by him a Mole-Plough, on condition of the plough being left with the society, for the use of the public; and it was stated, that these ploughs could be sold in London at the price of two guineas and a half each. Many months had not elapsed, before an instrument, very similar in its construction to that of Mr. Scott, was offered for sale at the enormous price of ten guineas, under the idea of a patent having been granted for the sole making and vending such instrument; and it appeared, by a letter received from Mr. Scott, that he had himself acted as an agent in the sale thereof. This induced the society to resolve, that Mr. Scott cannot, henceforward, be admitted a claimant for any reward from them.'

We proceed, as usual, to state the particulars contained in the present volume.

AGRICULTURE.—John Sneyd, esq., of Belmont, in Staffordshire, received the gold medal, which the society offered for planting larch, in the years 1794 and 1795. Mr. S. planted out six thousand, that were four years old, and five thousand that were three years old: no particulars are stated concerning them, except that they had been transplanted from the seed-bed, and afterwards from the nursery;

that they had good roots, were planted in large holes, and were well bedded in with soil of a light sand and loam.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Davis, steward to the marquis of Bath; for a curious and important communication relative to the value of scotch fir. His lordship, it seems, for the last twenty years, has, on an average, annually planted upwards of fifty thousand trees, and in some years upwards of one hundred thousand; on a soil, moreover, which experience has proved to be unprofitable for cultivation. Aware of the almost impossibility of rearing forest trees on this heathy tract of land*, without the shelter of scotch firs, his lordship judiciously planted a large proportion of them, and on the poorest spots planted scotch firs alone. Mr. D. subjoins an account of the profit derived from this plan, and adds, that beeches, oaks, &c., even with the advantage of the best soil, and most sheltered situation, will not be so valuable at sixty years old, as the scotch firs, on the very worst land, are at thirty; three hundred and thirty-six of these last, at thirty years old, cut upon a statute acre, each tree measuring on the average three feet, and valued at only 10d. per foot, amount, per acre, to 42l. This land, at the time of planting, was not worth above 2s. an acre rent, which, at twenty-five years purchase for the fee-simple, amounts to 2l. 10s.; and the cost of the trees and planting was not above 3l.; so that the total expense, per acre, even supposing the land to be annihilated, is 5l. 10s. Mr. Davis shows, from the following calculation, that the scotch firs, which have increased 5l. 10s. principal, to 42l. in thirty years, have paid upwards of 7l. per cent, compound interest: 5l. 10s. principal will increase in thirty years,

	l.	s.	d.
At 5 per cent, <i>simple</i> interest, to only - - -	13	15	0
At 5 per cent, <i>compound</i> ditto, to - - -	23	15	5
And at 7 per cent, compound do. to - - -	41	17	4

Mr. D. states, that no plantation of deciduous trees, within his knowledge, has paid so much as five per cent, *simple* interest. We cannot omit mentioning, on his authority, that english-grown fir timber equals, in strength and durability, any foreign deal whatever: the general coarseness of it's grain Mr. D. attributes to the rapidity of it's growth, and it's having too much room to throw out large side branches. It is obvious, that to remedy this inconvenience is doubly profitable: more trees will be raised on the same spot, and from this circumstance they will be better in quality.

The silver medal was adjudged to John Phillips, of Ely, esq., for an useful communication relative to the plantation of osiers. His plantations being chiefly in the fens, his attention was particularly directed to discover what species is most profitable in a black peat soil; which is the most advantageous way of planting; and, at what season of the year. Mr. P. gives a preference to what is called the french osier: 'it is exceedingly taper, pliant, close-grained, tough and durable; the basket-makers are more desirous of it than of any other, as it is best suited to make the smaller and finer baskets, hats, fans, and other

* At the foot of Wiltshire downs, near Warminster, dividing the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

delicate articles.' Notwithstanding it's luxuriance, however, it is comparatively of slow growth; and a great number are required to make up the bunch. As to the most advantageous way of planting, Mr. P. recommends, that beds should be dug, and the osiers planted on the banks which are thrown up. Every experiment that he made confirmed him in the opinion that autumn, and not spring, is the most proper season for planting. Mr. P. reasons upon this fact with plausibility.

The society voted to Mr. Harper the silver medal, for his communication of several judicious observations, and of the result of numerous experiments relative to the different modes of cultivating wheat. For the accurate detail of profits and expense attending these different modes of culture, we must refer to the volume itself; but we cannot suffer the following observations to pass unnoticed:

P. 165. 'If dibbling be practised, it should be on light dry land; but upon any land the expences of * labour will over-balance the saving of seed: for the time, and number of hands it takes, prevent any attempts on a large scale, at least to do it in proper season, and while the land continues in condition; for if it be too wet, it will not dibble at all: and I do not think it will answer well on any land; for it is impossible to make a hole in the land that you can drop a seed into, but it will leave a kind of glaze round the hole, which being soon filled with loose earth, when rain falls, it holds water, and starves the plant. I thought this was the case with mine: and if dibbled at the same time when the drill or the broad-cast is sown, it will be ten days later than either, before it is ripe and ready to cut. However, after it was hoed, the dibbled came on more than the drilled.'

From Mr. H.'s note, it should seem, that he employed grown persons to dibble in his wheat: this must be very expensive, and the work is not likely to be done either so well or so expeditiously by men and women, as by children, thoughtless as they are. A grown person cannot stoop like a child, or rather, in order to bring his hands equally near the ground, he has much lower to stoop, and cannot well bear his body to be so bent for a length of time; to relieve himself, he will incline less, and consequently much of the wheat which he drops, instead of falling into the hole, will be scattered around it; his fingers are moreover stiff and callous. It is the custom in Nor-

* It has been frequently observed, that dibbling may be performed by children, and therefore the expence is light. It is true that the fingers of young people may be better adapted to handle so small a grain as wheat, than the fingers of grown people; yet every one knows the inattention and thoughtlessness of childhood: and because such seeds are not separated with ease, they will frequently drop, instead of one, probably half a dozen into one hole, whilst the next, through the same carelessness attendant upon that age, may omit the next hole; besides, at this season of the year, be the weather ever so temperate, the air is so cold as to produce a numbness in the extremities, to such a degree as to prevent an ability to separate the small grains, the handling of which still increases the degree of cold, and consequently produces greater inactivity.—The size even of the least bean renders the practice of dibbling more effectual in that article.'

folk, and, from the obvious utility of it, probably in other counties, for two or three grown persons, and such girls as may be relied on for their steadiness, to use the dibbles, and each of these to take charge of their own *droppers*, who are children from four or five years old, to ten or eleven: by this method the work is usually performed with sufficient regularity. Mr. H. says, that 'upon any land the expences of labour in dibbling will overbalance the saving of seed:' the truth of this assertion, to say the least of it, is very questionable. Suppose three millions of acres to be annually *sown broadcast* with wheat in this kingdom, and ten pecks of seed be sown per acre: again, let us suppose, that instead of being sown, the same number of acres are annually set: we may surely deduct two pecks of seed per acre. The consequence, according to this rough calculation, is, that three hundred and seventy-five thousand coombs of wheat are saved to the nation by dibbling! Another important consideration has escaped Mr. H. in his calculation of expense and profit, and that is, the effect of the employment of these children upon the poor rates. The children receive sixpence, eightpence, many of them a shilling a day; not more than one half of the lowest of these sums do they in common earn at home by spinning. We have thought it necessary to make these observations, in order to counteract the discouragement to wheat-setting, which, from what we consider an imperfect view of the subject, Mr. H. has endeavoured to produce.

Mr. Joseph Webster received twenty guineas for having drilled sixteen acres of land with horse-beans, in the year 1796, and sown the same land with wheat, in the same year. Nothing particular occurs in the mode of cultivation. The silver medal and ten guineas were adjudged to Mr. John Exter, for his comparative culture of turnips; he tried his experiments on a field of six acres and a half. One half of this piece was sown broad-cast in the usual mode, the other half was drilled in two different methods, namely, one acre was drilled with Cooke's machine, with intervals of eighteen inches from row to row, and the remainder with intervals only of one foot; four perches of each were measured off, and the turnips, their tops and tails being previously cut off, were weighed; the following was the produce:

The four perches drilled at a foot, weighed	-	-	-	962 lbs.
The four ditto at eighteen inches	-	-	-	888
The four ditto broadcast	-	-	-	555

Mr. Exter has closed his account with some useful hints relative to the culture of turnips, and the best application of the crop: he has learned, from experience, that stall dung is a far better manure for them than sheep-folding. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Henry Harper, for a communication relative to the culture of potatoes. Mr. H. enumerates particular sorts, which he conceives to be best adapted for different purposes; he states their respective objectionable qualities, and those which are profitable. Pigs have often been fattened on potatoes; Mr. H. mixes a proportion of flower with them: this mixture he also finds a profitable food for beasts, milking-cattle, cart and plough horses, &c. Mr. Jones, of Fish-street-hill, received thirty guineas for having raised and planted, in the year 1797, at four feet

feet asunder, three thousand and forty plants of *rheum palmatum*; which are certified to be in a healthy state. Mr. J. has before communicated particulars relative to the cultivation of this plant; in the present paper are some additional hints, which the grower may do well to consult. It affords us much pleasure to anticipate, that two plants, possessed of such important medicinal qualities, as opium and rhubarb, will be in a short time so successfully and so liberally cultivated on british soil, that we shall not long be dependent on foreign countries for the enjoyment of them. In our review of the fourteenth volume of this society *, we mentioned the attestation of three medical gentlemen to the equality of english opium, in point of operation and potency, with the foreign; it is gratifying to be acquainted with the flattering opinion, entertained of english rhubarb, by gentlemen unquestionably qualified to estimate it's merits: 'At the instigation of Alexander Champion, esq.,' says Mr. J., p. 218, 'one of the governors, I sent several pounds of british rhubarb to Guy's hospital, for their examination and trial. I have since had the honour of an interview with the physicians of that hospital, upon the subject, and embraced that opportunity for presenting them other and improved specimens. I cannot describe the pleasure I experience, while I add, that they were unanimous in their expressions of approbation and respect, and were pleased to give me an order for as much as, from the state of my plantation, I was enabled to execute, as an encouragement for what they politely entitled my meritorious perseverance and exertions.'

The last paper on agriculture is from John Peart, esq., of Settle, to whom the society adjudged the silver medal and twenty guineas for his improvement of fifty-six acres of waste land. The total expense of these improvements amounted to £.834 16 9. nearly the whole of which was expended in the last two years, and chiefly in labour. A long and accurate account of the modes, in which Mr. P. proceeded, is given in the several certificates, to which we must refer such of our readers as are desirous of the detail. We cannot avoid stating our coincidence with Mr. P.'s opinion, that little attention has yet been paid to the improvement of pasture ground in this kingdom, in comparison to the plough-land; p. 234. 'and I doubt not,' he continues, 'but the present pasture-land in the kingdom may be made to keep at least one third more stock of cattle, and also keep them much better than they are now kept. Pasture land, within these last seven years, is much increased in value, therefore it now becomes more profitable to a proprietor to improve that sort of land. Good and fine grass will grow in almost the highest climates in this kingdom. I have now a part which, seven years ago, was covered with ling, and now grows very fine herbage, and will fatten any sort of cattle; and I doubt not, the improvements stated will pay seven per cent. for which I have my own land as security.'

CHEMISTRY.—The thanks of the society were voted to John Sneyd, esq., of Belmont, in Staffordshire, for a communication on a subject of no small importance, namely, the preserving seeds of plants in a

* See Anal. Rev. vol. xxvii, p. 361.

state fit for vegetation. Many years ago, Mr. S. sowed some seeds, which had accidentally come over among raisins. These seeds were 'such as are generally attended with difficulty to raise in England, after coming in the usual way from abroad:' they all of them, however, grew, and Mr. S., attributing the retention of their vegetative powers to the peculiarly favourable state of moisture which had thus been afforded them, commissioned his sons, who were then abroad, to pack up all sorts of seeds, which they could procure, in absorbent paper, and send some of them surrounded by raisins, and others by brown moist sugar. Not one in twenty of these failed to vegetate, although others of the same kind, and similarly guarded with their natural integuments, which were packed up in the common way, would not grow at all. This hint, relative to the general cause of failure among the seeds, which are transported from one distant part of the globe to the other, is a very valuable one, and we flatter ourselves it will not be overlooked.

Mr. Browne, chemist at Derby, received the thanks of the society for his letter describing a quick and easy method of converting weeds and other vegetable matter into manure. The mode of making the manure is very simple: place a thin layer of fresh lime, beaten small, on a layer of any vegetable matter *when green*, about a foot thick; so proceed; first vegetable, then lime, alternately. A decomposition will speedily take place, and unless prevented, either by a few fods, or a forkful of the vegetables at hand, the compost will break out into a blaze, which, at all events, must be prevented. 'In about twenty-four hours,' says Mr. B., 'the process will be complete, when you will have a quantity of ashes ready to lay on your land at any time you wish.' The thanks of the society were voted to Arthur William Devis, esq., for his presentation to them of a small iron instrument, called by the natives of Hindostan *nehrea*, and used by them for making incisions in the capsules of the plants, for the extraction of opium. Mr. D. has subjoined a short sketch of the manner in which poppies, (the *papaver somniferum* of Linnæus) are cultivated in the East Indies.

One only paper appears on the

POLITE ARTS.—It is a dissertation on painting in oil, in a manner similar to that practised in the ancient venetian school, by Mr. Timothy Sheldrake, to whom the society adjudged the greater silver pallet. 'Various attempts have been frequently made to discover, if possible, the manner of painting practised by the best artists of the venetian school, so as to produce such a brilliancy, and at the same time such a harmony of colouring, as form the genuine characteristic of those artists.' Mr. S., during the last session, submitted several papers to the society on the subject. Those relating to the preparation of oils and varnishes are intended for insertion in some future volume of these transactions; the present paper relates immediately to the mode of colouring. It is a very elegant and ingenious communication, and, on the society's authority we may state, that 'some artists of considerable eminence, who were consulted on the occasion, agreed, that Mr. S.'s method of painting was not only different from that commonly practised, but an improvement of it.'

Mr.

MECHANICS.—The society voted to Mr. Jee their silver medal for his invention of an improved mangle: two complete models are reserved in their repository for the use of the public, and two very neat plates are annexed to the description contained in the volume before us: the superiority of this mangle consists in it's being so constructed, that the handle is required to be turned one way only, by which means the machine moves more steadily, and of course, with less injury to the linen, than when it is necessary that the turnings of the handle should be varied. Mr. J. states, moreover, that a woman and a boy can do as much work with this mangle, and in the same time, as three or four persons at any other which he has seen. A bounty of thirty guineas was voted to Mr. John Prior, for his improved detached escapement for watches: a plate and description are annexed, and a complete model is reserved in the society's repository, for the inspection and use of the public. The last article under the head of mechanics is the description of a machine for drawing bolts into and out of ships, invented by captain William Bolton, whose ingenuity was rewarded by the gold medal. A plate and description are annexed, and a model of the machine is in the society's repository.

On the subject of

COLONIES AND TRADE, there are only two communications; the first is from Dr. Alexander Anderson, relative to the culture of various useful plants, in the botanic garden, in the island of St. Vincent. The society elected him a corresponding member, and voted to him their silver medal. This garden was established about thirty years ago, by general Melville; and the present letter gives an account of the state of the following, among the most valuable plants now growing in it*: namely, the Otaheite bread-fruit, (*artocarpus incisus*); the cinnamon, (*laurus cinnamomum*); and the clove, (*caryophyllus aromaticus*). In june, 1793, few plants of the bread fruit were two feet high, or half an inch diameter in the stem; most of them from six inches to a foot in height. In december, 1797, most of the trees were about thirty feet high, and the stem, at two feet from the ground, were from three feet to three and a half in circumference.

P. 329.—‘The fruit comes out in succession the greater part of the year; from november till march fewer than at any other time. But as there are six varieties of the tree and fruit in the garden, some kinds are loaded, whilst there is scarcely any fruit on the others; so that some one of them is always in fruit. The number one tree produces is very great, often in clusters of five or six, bending the lower branches to the ground. According to the different varieties, the fruit is of various shapes and sizes, in weight from four to ten pounds, some smooth skinned, others rough or tuberculated: taken from the tree before maturity, the juice is of the colour and consistence of milk, and in taste something similar. It issues for more than ten minutes in a continued stream, and thickens into a glutinous or adhesive substance.

‘The fruit is in the greatest perfection about a week before they begin [it begins] to ripen: at that period it is easily known, from the skin

* The letter is dated december 24, 1797.

changing to a brownish cast, and from small granulations of the juice. When ripe it is soft and yellow, in smell and taste like a very ripe melon: in that state, hogs, dogs, and poultry, are fond of it. When half grown, boiled, it is good food for hogs and poultry. For bread, the best mode of dressing, is baking it entire in an oven as bread; when properly done, and laying aside prejudices, with a little custom, it is equal to, if not better than any kind of bread, as it is lighter and very easy of digestion. Boiled, like yams, it is very good, and by many preferred to being baked. Negroes either eat it in that condition, or cut it in half, and roast it in the ashes. It may be sliced the same as bread, and toasted on a gridiron. For a pudding, scarcely any thing equals it. After baking or boiling, formed into a mass like dough, and then baked as biscuit, it is nearly the same as biscuit, and will keep as long.

‘ From the first appearance of the fruit, when the size of an egg, it is three months before they are full, or fit for eating. Having no formation of seeds, the tree produces its progeny by suckers from its roots, at the time it begins to yield its fruit; and a large young family arises, at the distance of three to thirty feet from the parent stem. For two years past several hundreds of them have been transported to the different islands.

‘ Independent of its utility, the tree is one of the handsomest, and for ornament would be anxiously sought after in any country. It is hardy, a tough wood, and resists the severest gusts of wind.’

About thirty years ago, Dr. Young introduced into the garden, from the woods of Martinico, the *laurus cinnamomum* of Jacquin; the leaves have a strong affinity to the Ceylon cinnamon, and in them the plants concentrate the greater part of it's property; they smell and taste strong of cinnamon, and for culinary purposes are a good substitute. Whether this be *cassia lignea*, or the true Ceylon cinnamon, degenerated through neglect, Mr. A. is of opinion, that, at any rate, it is not an occidental plant, as it has no affinity with, or habit of, the american species; he considers it probable, that birds, which are very fond of the seeds, may have introduced it into these islands from the east. It is something singular, that the *laurus cinnamomum* can only be propagated by seeds, whereas the other kinds, of which there are two, grow as readily by layers and by cuttings, as they do by seeds. The clove is a very tender plant when young; it was frequently lost when three or four feet high; but was fortunately preserved by layers, one of which is at present six feet high, and in a healthy state. The leaves are strong of the clove, and retain their strength after drying: they are a substitute for culinary purposes. The clove was introduced from Martinico, at the same time with the cinnamon. Mr. A. is yet ignorant at what age or size the plant produces seeds.

The last article in the present volume is a communication from Mr. Sievers, of Bauenhoff, in Livonia, on the manner of rearing and treating silk worms, in the northern parts of Europe. The society voted their thanks to Mr. S., and elected him one of their corresponding members. It appears from this letter, that the culture of silk-worms is successfully carried on in climates much more cold and inhospitable than that of Great Britain: it is very naturally conjectured, therefore,

therefore, that the introduction of the business into this country would eventually be attended with much national benefit. To some judicious hints, relative to the culture of the mulberry, and the management of the silkworm, Mr. S. adds, for encouragement, that he found at Kiovia, p. 353. 'a poor taylor, a native of Upper Silesia, who having a small house over-against the mulberry-garden planted by Peter the Great, and having seen the rearing of silk-worms in his native country, began three years ago to rear some with the leaves of that garden. Last year he delivered twenty-five pounds of silk to the director of the imperial garden there, who paid him, by order of the empress, ten rubles a pound. I visited him,' says Mr. S. 'as a man of desert: I found his house, about twenty feet square, partitioned into four small rooms; in the corner of one of these I found a dozen sacks, of about three bushels each, filled with as large and fine cocoons as I have seen in Italy, and much finer than my own; of these this industrious man hoped to get thirty pounds of silk. Except the men and boys he employed to gather the leaves, he had for his work to take care of his worms, whose number he rated to be near a hundred thousand, no more help than his wife, an elderly woman, and three children, of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age.'

Among other matters, for which premiums have been offered by this useful and truly patriotic society, are the following very important ones: to the person who shall discover a method of preparing white lead, in a manner that shall not be prejudicial to the health of the workmen employed either in making or using it, and which will answer all the purposes for which white lead is at present used, the gold medal or fifty guineas. The society offers a reward for the discovery of a red pigment for oil and water colours, equal in brilliancy, and superiour in point of durability, to any hitherto in use. A premium is offered for taking porpoises, and extracting the oil from them. Should a fishery be instituted for this purpose, it will have the double effect of diminishing the devastation, which these voracious animals commit on salmon and other fish, at the mouths of the principal rivers, and of obtaining an additional quantity of oil, the consumption of which is now in a great measure supplied from the southernmost extremity of America. Under the class of mechanics, a premium is now for the first time offered of the gold medal, or one hundred guineas, for the discovery of a quarry of stone, fit for the purposes of mill-stones for grinding wheat, and equal in all respects to that stone known by the name of the french burr.

• We could enlarge this list to a much greater extent, but it is sufficient to state, that the same judgment in selecting subjects for encouragement, and the same liberality in the distribution of rewards, which have hitherto distinguished the society, are observable in the class of premiums, which are offered for the year 1798.

Before we conclude this article, we ought to mention, that the benefits arising from this society have not been confined to Great-Britain: the late empress of Russia, having seen one of the books of premiums annually published, founded a similar institution in her own dominions. It yet exists, and has promoted many useful objects, but not being in such affluent circumstances, by the aid of the public, its exertions fall short of those of the english society.

ART.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART. II. *Selections from the most celebrated Foreign Literary Journals and other Periodical Publications.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1054 pages. Price 16s. in boards. Debrett. 1798.

WE concluded our review of the *Varieties of Literature* * with intimating a hope, that the editor would meet with sufficient encouragement, to persevere in his purpose of occasionally continuing the collection. We cannot but consider the coincidence of our own opinion with that of the public, on the merits of a work, as highly flattering: the favourable reception given to the *Varieties of Literature* has induced the editor of them to make a farther selection, on which he appears to have bestowed no less pains in the translation, and no less judgment in the choice. As a counterpart to that work, the present is of similar miscellaneity: we shall, as before, endeavour to arrange under distinct heads the papers, which are promiscuously printed:

1. *Historical and Biographical.* Account of the famous conspiracy of Fiesco, at Genoa, in the year 1547. Account of the order of jovial brethren. Letters relating to the jesuits in the East Indies, written there in the year 1690. Of the various tribes that inhabit the Caucasian mountains. Memoirs of the life and writings of the abbé Galiani. Short history of the nobility of the various nations of the earth: of the sentiments of savage tribes, and of nomadic tribes, concerning nobility: of the nobility among nations in some degree enlightened, of mongolian and scclavonian origin. Short history of the german nobility, by Mr. Meiners. Of the russian annals, four dissertations, by A. L. Schlœtzer: first dissertation, of the ancient history of Russia; of Nestor, his writings and continuators: second dissertation, on ancient russian history in general, it's vast extent, it's divisions, and it's importance: third dissertation, on the sources of ancient russian history: fourth dissertation, on the russian annals. Anecdote of our dear lady of Sales. Anecdotes of Peter Subleyras, a celebrated painter of the present century. Life of Philip Quinault.

2. *Natural History and Philosophy.* Of the opinions of rude and uncivilized nations concerning the origin of mankind, by Mr. Meiners. Some account of the earthquake in Calabria, in the year 1783. On the several earthquakes that have happened in Sicily and Calabria, in ancient and modern times. Of the opinions of rude and uncivilized nations, concerning the nature of the sky, the stars, the earth, and the chief natural phenomena in the sky and on the earth, by Mr. Meiners. On the nature of the african negroes, and the correlative liberation or repression of the blacks, by Mr. Meiners. On the beauty of the human form, and of the propensity in all ugly nations to render themselves more ugly, by Mr. Meiners. The sciences, before and after their secularization. Of personal consciousness. On the varieties and degeneracies of the negroes. Of the great difference in flexibility and inflexibility, in hardness and softness, of the different stems and races of mankind, by Mr. Meiners. On the strange

* Anal. Rev. vol. xxiij, p. 248.

customs in use among various nations. Proof that the people of the southern climes have a much stronger propensity to heating and intoxicating liquors and drugs, than those of the northern. On the propensity of several nations to greasy meats and drinks, and to hard drinking. Contradictions in human nature.

3. *Topographical*. Extracts from an unprinted journal of a traveller, in the years 1784 and 1785. On Maltha; a scrap from the ms. of a traveller. Extracts from two letters of a german author; one from the Cape of Good Hope, and the other from Batavia. Description of the city of Nice and the circumjacent district, together with the principality of Monaco. Hanau and Wilhelmsbad. Of the air of Campagna di Roma, and the influence it has on agriculture.

4. *Arts, &c.* Musical anecdotes from Italy. Historical account of the state of commerce, arts, and sciences, in Tuscany. Fragment on taste. Extract of a letter from an artist at Naples.

5. *Tales*. The wise fool, a tale of the fourteenth century. Three stories from the arabic. The householder, a conversation by Torquato Tasso.

We have not, by any means, made a complete transcript of the contents of these very entertaining, and, we may add, instructive volumes; many articles yet remain, which will not submit to the formality of arrangement.

A work of this sort is obviously not the proper object of english criticism, otherwise than as to the general merits of the selection: on these we have given our opinion. These volumes afford much curious matter for extracts; it remains, therefore, that our readers should in some measure participate of the entertainment, which we have received in the perusal of them.

Several melancholy anecdotes are related in the account of the earthquake in Calabria, in 1783. The first, indeed, is fortunately not an instance in point.

Vol. I, p. 118.—‘The prior of the carmelite monastery at Jerocarne, not far from Soriano, was surprised by the earthquake on his way to the last-mentioned place. The earth shook, according to his own account, dreadfully under his feet, moved to and fro like a ship, then burst open in several places near him, with a horrid noise, and then suddenly closed, like a trap laid under him, from which he was constantly and laboriously endeavouring to keep his feet. Terrified and helpless, all courage left him, and not knowing what else to do, he mechanically ran forward; when, all at once, the earth opened again under his steps, and suddenly closing again, held fast his foot. In vain he repeated his efforts to rescue it, and was now in the utmost despair from the horror of his situation, when a second shock came to his relief; the earth opened again under his feet, and he happily escaped.

‘Another remarkable instance of deliverance is the following. Three paper-makers, of Pizzoni di Soriano (their names are Vincenzo Greco, Michaelé Roviti and Paolo Felia) were walking not far asunder on a plain; when all at once the earth shook to its foundations. Greco and Felia fled for it, and were so fortunate as to escape the death that threatened them. Roviti, who had a gun with him, and being unwilling to throw it away, could not run so fast;

fast; a great chasm opened before his feet, and he was tumbled down into it. Another shock from the bowels of the earth cast him up again with so much force that he was flung into a deep bog. His faculties however did not fail him, and he was a stout young man. The earth, still in perpetual agitation, threw him hither and thither in the bog; and he struggled a long time to free himself from it: but all in vain. At length his deliverance came in a new convulsive effort of the earth, which tossed him half dead on the brink of a fresh-opened gulf. He thus happily escaped; but never could find the least trace of his hat, or his jacket which he had hung across his shoulders; whereas he found his gun again a week afterwards on the bank of the river Caridi, which had entirely changed its bed.

‘ I shall add a couple of instances of parental affection, where father and mother, in the most horrible moment of their lives, did not forget their children.

‘ A wretched mother at Polistena, was in a room with her two children, a boy of three years and another of seven months who lay at her breast: all three were a prey to death. The situation in which the three bodies were found, is a plain demonstration, that the mother had abandoned herself to destruction in striving to protect her children. The sucking child she had pressed under her breast, and had bent her body over the other in such a manner as to present her back to receive the shock of the falling ruins. She held them both fast locked in her arms, and in this attitude she was found under the rubbish, when her body was already in a state of putrefaction.

‘ At Scido another event happened, no less affecting than the foregoing. A certain don Antonio Ruffo lived in happy union with his wife Pasqualina Nata: a girl was the fruit of their love, and the sole object of their care. All nature was already in combustion, and every moment threatened them with death and destruction; when, in the utmost despair, they closely embraced each other, placing their child between them, as the only means they could devise for its defence, and in this position awaited the will of heaven. At that instant their house fell down; in the fall a heavy beam came across them, killed them both, but did not part them. Some days afterwards, on digging among the rubbish, they were both found dead, as the girl was likewise thought to be at first, but she was happily preserved. She cried bitterly, and was taken out of the ruins half-dead; but she is still alive, and in perfect health. An observation almost universally made on sight of the dead bodies is this, that their attitude in the instant of death, evinced in the male sex an exertion of every muscle for resistance, whereas in the female there was the expression of the utmost despair; the women were almost generally found with their hands clenched together over their heads. But where there was one or more children with the mother, she was only concerned for their preservation, and abandoned herself to ruin: the father, on the contrary, held fast his child, and placed himself in an attitude to repel the danger. A man of credit of Pizzo found one of his friends thrown down upon his knees, bending himself over his child whom he held in his left hand,
having

having his right arm extended to ward off the ruins, to which his looks were directed: his brother he found standing, otherwise in nearly the same attitude. These accounts must afford much matter for reflection to the psychologists.'

P. 127.—' At Casoletto, not far from Oppido, at the first breaking out of the horrid scene, the prince was sitting at table with his family. At the very moment when the earth began to shake, the brother of the prince's lady started up, saw one of the walls of the apartment open, and instantly took his resolution: by a successful leap through the breach he escaped death, and lost nothing but one of his shoes. All the rest of the family were buried under the ruins, and only one son was afterwards dug out alive. From what I have been able to learn of this resolute nobleman, I find his character to be universally intrepid, and his presence of mind, I am told, had already been of great advantage to him on several occasions. He must certainly be just such another as the english gentleman, who, when a great flash of lightning struck into the room where he was sitting with a large company at supper, which knocked the dish out of the servant's hand, and threw the whole company into the utmost consternation, calmly turned about, and said to his man: "John, remind me to-morrow morning to have a conductor fixed to my house."

On receiving the first news of this terrible earthquake, the king is said to have given the most striking instance of his paternal affection to the people: he resolved immediately to proceed to the spot, and with his own hand administer every possible relief. With difficulty, however, he was dissuaded from his purpose, and consented that the marshal di Pignatelli should go in his room.

P. 121.—' To bury the bodies was impossible; the best method therefore was to burn them: but the prejudices he had to contend with in this design, were uncommonly strong and inveterate, and it was found necessary to denounce heavy penalties against such as should clandestinely carry away the bodies of their friends or relations; and yet great numbers were privately taken home by their families. It was necessary that every one should absolutely comply with the order for burning, since the health of the living was at stake; and yet those who would be exempted from it were exactly the persons of distinction and the clergy. Even the archbishop of Reggio found means of surreptitiously obtaining a licence to bury the dead in his church, notwithstanding every remonstrance that could be made by such as saw how salutary the order was. The most important business was to provide for the draining of the marshes, which from the coming on of the summer greatly contaminated the air, and occasioned all kinds of infectious diseases and putrid fevers. Seventy thousand ducats were immediately employed in making canals and drains; but all was ineffectual, as the distress was greater and more general than had been imagined. Those districts of Calabria, which had been always the healthiest, are now uninhabitable from the badness of the air; and in the two years that immediately succeeded this calamity, no less than 20,000 persons died of contagious diseases.'

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The limits of our review will not permit us to make more than one other extract; we shall select it from Mr. Meiners's collection of 'Strange Customs in use among various Nations.' The following, perhaps, is as strange as can well be conceived:

Vol. 11, p. 37.—M. de Pauw, and Fischer, have taken the pains to collect examples from the nations of antiquity, among whom the husbands kept the lying-in weeks instead of their wives. It was customary, not only among the old spaniards and corsicans, and with some mongolian races that Marco Paolo met with, but it is so at present in Bearn, for husbands, soon after the delivery of their wives, to take to their bed, to nurse the child instead of the mother, and to be attended upon like lying-in women. M. de Pauw justly rejects the opinion of Boulanger, who supposes that the husbands thus intended to do penance for having given life to such miserable beings as themselves. He thinks it more probable, that the husbands keep the weeks, as it is called, in order to shew that they had as much share in the work of propagation as their wives, and to recruit their strength after the expence of it in the production of their species. In confirmation of his conjecture he cites the testimony of Pifo, that the brasilians keep the bed instead of their wives, and are served with the richest foods, as lying-in women. To the same purpose this sagacious writer might have appealed to a custom among the hottentots, whereby every one that has slain a tiger rests for three days in order to recover his lost strength. During this time allotted to repose, his wife may not come near the hero, as her caresses might retard his refreshment and invigoration.

However admissible this explication of a mysterious usage may appear, I am nevertheless convinced, that M. de Pauw has not fallen on the true reason, and farther, that he has rejected, without foundation, as insufficient, the testimony of those authors who relate that the repose or the weeks of the husbands were attended with fasts and penances of various kinds. If the husbands, among several antient nations, and among the brasilians, take rest, and are nursed, it is, not so much in a view to refresh themselves after the fatigues of enjoyment (for then they must rest and nourish themselves much earlier), but chiefly on account of the idle conceit almost universally prevalent among all unenlightened people, that the mode of life of the father has a mighty influence on the health of the child; that therefore repose, and the taking of certain particular nourishment, confers vigour and courage on the child; and that, on the contrary, violent exertions of the father, and the living on certain kinds of food, may spoil both the body and mind of the child. Far more natural and better founded was the opinion of several nations, that the food and way of life of the mother might have effects, either favourable or unfavourable, on the health of the child, for which reason they generally prescribed the lying-in woman a very strict regimen. Among the greenlanders indeed, the father, for some weeks after the birth of a child, might not undertake any work, except the indispensable one of catching a few fish for the support of his family, lest the child should die; but the mother was obliged to be far more cautious still, not only in the rest of her conduct, but even in eating and drinking. She might not eat under the open sky,
nobody

nobody might drink out of the same vessel with her, nor light a match from her lamp; nay, she herself might not for a long time cook over her own lamp. Similar abstinences and cautions the women of Guiana were forced to observe; yet at the same time the fathers were kept to much harder fasts and penances than their wives. When young wives are brought to bed for the first time, the husbands are obliged to lie in their hammoc, where scarcely any thing is given them to eat, and a morsel of cassave and a little water is their only support. After keeping this fast for some weeks, they are to undergo a severe mortification, and a servitude of several months, concerning which I shall presently speak. During this, the young husband may eat neither venison nor pork, nor any large game, neither may he hew any great piece of timber, as all this would be prejudicial to the child. Among the abipones, the lying-in-woman abstains for a certain time from flesh; but, immediately after delivery, she goes to her work with the same alacrity as before. The husband however puts himself directly to bed, covers himself carefully with furs, to prevent the air from blowing rudely upon him, and abstains from several kinds of food; believing, as all the americans do, that the health and the life of the new-born child depends [depend] on the sobriety and repose of the father. A cacique, whose wife had lately lain-in, even refrained from taking a pinch of snuff, for which the americans at other times have no less avidity than for heating liquors. Being asked the cause of this abstinence, by Dobritzhofer, he answered: hast thou not heard that my wife was brought to bed yesterday; and that by sneezing I should bring my new-born son into imminent danger of his life? When a child dies suddenly, its death is always imputed to the intemperance or imprudence of the father. Either he has drunk too much chica, or eat too much swine's flesh and honey, or he has rode too violently on horseback, or crossed a river in a cold wind. All the other tribes in Paraguay have fancies and customs of a similar nature with these; and especially the caraibs, as well on the main land as in the Antilles. Whenever the wives of the latter lie-in, the husbands take to their bed, which is suspended from the roof of the house. Here they keep fast sometimes for five days, without taking the least sustenance in eating or drinking. In the following five days they drink a liquor that somewhat resembles our beer; and from the tenth to the fortieth day, they sustain themselves merely upon a little cassave, of which they eat only the inside. Even during the first six months they eat neither flesh nor fish, imagining that the child would be infected with all the vices or infirmities of such animals. Accordingly, if the father were to eat of the sea-turtle, they would not have the least doubt that the child would be deaf and brainless, like those animals; or if he were to nourish himself with the flesh of such creatures as have little round eyes, that the child would have eyes of the like shape. During the whole of this time the caraibs likewise keep apart from their wives, who indeed fast also, but not so rigorously as the husbands. I designedly omit the account given by pere Labat of these caraibs, and those by pere Lafiteau of the north-american savages, as they are perfectly conformable with those already quoted.

Mr. Meiners's pen has afforded many articles to this selection. Mr. Wieland's name but seldom occurs: most of the articles are anonymous. The editor would have done well to have referred us, at the end of each, to the foreign publication, from which it was derived.

L. L.

ART. III. *The Indian Observer*. By the late Hugh Boyd, Esq. *With the Life of the Author, and some Miscellaneous Poems*, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell. 8vo. 446 pages. Price 10s. 6d. in boards. Cadell and Davies. 1798.

THE *Indian Observer* consists of a series of miscellaneous papers, fifty-three in number, which were published weekly at Madras, during parts of the years 1793 and 1794. The attempt to inform and amuse, by the means of periodical essays, was new in India; and in a country, visited only for the purposes of commerce, where the European resides for the sole object of amassing wealth, and where he divides his time between the cares of gain, and the gratifications of oriental profusion, any literary effort would be certain of applause, or would, at least, be safe from intelligent and learned censure. Where there is also little knowledge, it is easy to communicate instruction; and where the mind, shrinking from the dread of vacancy, is not curious about the mode of her relief, it certainly is not difficult to supply her with acceptable entertainment. We are not, therefore, surprised, that the essays before us should experience a favourable reception in the place of their nativity: but in their present state of renaissance, we apprehend, that their fate will be different, in a country where they can add nothing to the common fund of knowledge, and where their proffered amusement will be rejected by an enlightened and fastidious public.

With respect either to their matter or their style, we must pronounce the greater number of these compositions to be below, and none of them to be above mediocrity. Those from the pen of Mr. Boyd, for they are the productions of more than one hand, are unquestionably the best in the collection; and of these some may be regarded as not destitute of merit, though none as even remotely suggesting the existence of such abilities in their author as would justify our calling him, in the words of his friendly biographer, 'a great and extraordinary man.' From the testimony of the writings before us, which are decidedly moral, and on the side of truth, it appears, that Mr. B. entertained the sentiments of a good man; and it is probable, that his powers in conversation were so imposingly impressive, as to fasten on the minds of his associates an idea of greater talents, than those which he actually possessed. This effect of brilliancy in conversation, to dazzle and misguide the judgment, is so frequently observable in the intercourse of life, that we may allowably suppose its existence, whenever it is intimated by any concurrent circumstance. Lively spirits, perfect self-possession, quickness of combination, a good memory, and fluent elocution, assisted by the co-operation of countenance and manner, will of themselves render their possessor the admiration of the table; while the scholar, the poet, or the philosopher, the man, whose mind is filled with the stores of knowledge, is enriched or elevated with the most beautiful or sublime conceptions, is con-

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versant with nature in her energies on the earth, or in the orbits of the planets, will be overlooked as a subordinate creature, if he be slow or timid, abstracted or embarrassed, with a blushing cheek, or a hesitating tongue. We were led to this remark by the striking disproportion, which appears between Mr. B., as seen by his editor and his biographer, and Mr. B., as disclosed in the work under our review. From this evidence, the only one which is properly before us, we may allow, that he was an ingenious and estimable man; and we trust, that his friends will be satisfied with this concession, without insisting on our going so far as to affirm, with one of their number, that by his carelessness with respect to his literary papers, the *world has been deprived of some of the happiest productions of human wit* *.

By the writer of his life, Mr. Lawrence Dundas Campbell, who appears also as a contributor to the *Indian Observer*, and as the author of some miscellaneous poetry, which is attached to the volume, we are informed, that Mr. Hugh Boyd was born, in the end of the year 1746, or in the beginning of the succeeding one, of a respectable family of the name of Macauley, which Mr. B. changed for an estate, in the county of Antrim: that, having completed his classical education in Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar; but, that having formed acquaintances in England, from his previous residence in the Temple for the prosecution of his legal studies, he chose this country for his abode, and, in a short period, removed to it's metropolis, where his connections, manners, and talents introduced him into the fashionable and literary circles: that, having married, in the year 1777, a lady of considerable property in the West Indies, he lived on too large a scale of expense; and, finding it expedient to repair to India, for the purposes of emolument, he arrived in the train of lord Macartney, at Madras, in the beginning of 1781: that, in his new situation, he was distinguished by the government, and employed by it on an embassy to the king of Candy, in the island of Ceylon; as he was returning from which place, he was taken by the French fleet under the command of mons. Suffrein, and kept prisoner for several months, at the Mauritius and the isle of Bourbon: that, shortly after his liberation, he obtained the appointment of master attendant at Madras: that, not forgetful of his pen, he conducted a paper, during the last Mysore war, called the *Courier*, and, in 1793, began to publish the *Indian Observer*; which he closed only that he might prepare for the public an account of his expedition to Ceylon: and lastly, that this and all his literary and worldly projects were finally disappointed by a fever, which terminated in death, on the 19th of october, 1794.

These are the leading facts, detailed by Mr. C., of the life of a man, whose talents were respectable, whose virtues appear to have greatly overbalanced his failings, and who seems to have possessed the means of making himself acceptable to a large and various society.

Of the whole of this intelligence we cannot speak in any terms of commendation. Mr. C. has evidently proposed to himself a faulty model of composition, and of this he has been successful in the imitation only of the worse parts. In his turgid and encumbered pages, wherever they occur in the volume, we can distinguish something of

* Life of H. Boyd, p. 23.

the pompous and stiff gait of the author of the Rambler, but we look in them in vain for the spirit of that great man, for his precision, his clearness, his rich fancy, his energetic and pregnant compression. Mr. C.'s diction moves heavily on under a load of words and metaphors; and tells us "a tale full of sound and fury," signifying, we will not say—*nothing*, but certainly—*little*. While we regard ourselves, however, as obliged, in the discharge of our duty, to censure the bad taste and improprieties of Mr. C.'s style, we must, in justice to this gentleman, express our conviction of his possessing talents and knowledge beyond the crowd of his species. His writings before us discover a cultivated mind, conversant with the classics, and open to the impression of their beauties. But before he can expect to obtain applause as a writer, he must essentially reform his taste in composition, and must be sensible, that to be accurate and plain ought to be his first object; to be fine and splendid only his second: he must recollect, that words are nothing more than the representatives of things, and, when regarded as the principals, are apt to oppress and cloud what it is their proper function to display and illustrate: he must endeavour, above all things, when he sits down to the task of writing, to obtain distinct and precise conceptions, for unless the image be fully and clearly before the mind, it can never be delineated with proper accuracy on paper. We would recommend, in short, to Mr. C., before he again engages in the work of authorship, to obtain from Locke's Essay the art of distinguishing and arranging his ideas; and to study, as examples of diction, the austere perspicacity of Swift, or the adorned yet simple elegance of Addison.

From a passage in the life of Mr. B., which speaks of that gentleman as "*an enthusiastic admirer of the stage, and on dramatic poetry a critic of admirable acumen*," we were induced to expect in his essays some curious and valuable disquisitions on the drama: but our expectations were disappointed, and we could discover nothing on this interesting subject but some general and vague remarks, which are familiar to almost every English reader.

Having already suggested, that the writings of Mr. B., and his coadjutors in the Indian Observer, are uniformly moral in their tendency, we shall produce, in support of this commendation, and at the same time, as a very favourable specimen of Mr. B.'s style, an extract from a paper of that gentleman on the subject of marriage; it is that part of the paper in which he attacks, with just ridicule, that profligate and pernicious system of divorce, which has been admitted by the legislators of France.

P. 201.—"It is remarkable, however, that this illustrious * authority, to whom I am obliged in my motto for his sublime eulogy on WEDDED LOVE, is among the foremost of those who would impair the inviolability of the matrimonial sanction, still more than is admitted even in the laxity of modern manners, by the defence and recommendation of divorce on principles unthought of in the less refined provisions of our jurisprudence, on grounds merely of mental dissatisfaction or disagreement of temper.

This spiritual doctrine of divorce maintained by Milton, might consist very well with his sensibility; as it evidently originated in his mind from the misfortune of his matrimonial adventure. But it does not appear to have made any impression on the feelings or judgments of men since his time till the present; which, among the other wonders it has teemed with, has brought forward in higher perfection than was imagined even by Milton, his favourite system.

I do not recollect to have seen this new plan of matrimonial variety brought forward to much public notice; though it has flourished with infinite success in France for a year or two past: and has been happily transplanted to the genial clime of Mauritius. But it does not appear, with other democratical doctrines of independent rights, to have reached our indian coasts.

It is peculiarly observable, and not a little in favour of the modern patriots of France, that they should have the honour of reviving and effecting the free-spirited plan of the celebrated secretary of Cromwell. Theirs, indeed, seems to have improved on that of Milton, as might be expected when it is considered that his was a partial measure in his own cause; limited and defined too in a very strict manner, as admissible only in cases of incurable discord and aversion. But our more liberal and gallant reformers of the new republic dispense their unmarrying licence on the broad bottom of unrestrained inclination: except, indeed, in one particular; which seems to be a great concession on the part of these sticklers for the rights of men and women: a month's notice, as in the case of hired servants, must be given to the wife before she is turned off: and *vice versa*. This, however, is very humanely calculated in favour of the person to be repudiated, and seems to excel the ancient *Laconic* code of Lycurgus; which must be confessed to have been a little too precipitate as well as promiscuous. Little option was left to the spartan dame, as to subsequent choice, and little time to exercise it; but a whole month of grace is allowed to the fair modern republican, to discriminate between successive suitors, and select a second husband. By this equitable provision it may so occur, that though constant revolutions happen in the family, the wife, like the *royal person*, shall never die; but that the matrimonial, like the royal crowns, without ever suffering an interval of singleness, shall demise instantaneously. Thus every month brings its husband; and the whole year may be a round of *boney-moons*!

The minute regulations of the *nouveau code matrimonial*, so it is called, do equal credit to the inventors of this variegated wedlock. The appropriation of the family, naturally attracted much attention; but the refined rules adopted on that subject might be tiresome in detail. Suffice it to observe, that the obvious distribution of nature is attended to; in consigning the daughters to the care of their mother; the sons, to the father; and, as in the instance of royalty again, preference is given and obedience paid to the reigning husband. So, *rex de facto* is always supposed *rex de jure*.

But the most shining distinction of this liberal code, is the reference of all matrimonial duties, to the commonwealth, as opposed to every religious establishment. All sanctions and considerations of religion are utterly annihilated, and patriotism alone occupies the soul. Mar-

riage rites are no more: the awful altar no more consecrates the trembling vow of the blushing maiden: now under the trees of liberty, the fearless bride pronounces her promise, "to love, honour, and obey" the equal laws, the appetites and instincts of pure natural society; and to be a true and staunch subject of the republic."

"I do not know that I should have been induced to attend so much to this subject, curious as it is, if accounts had not lately occurred of its having, as hinted before, found its way with much success on this side the Cape, and actually paired and unpaired many happy couples, in the Isle of France. But I have been incited to give it the more observation, in our matrimonial sphere, from the conscious triumph which society here must feel, and for the advantage which contrast gives. The experiment was perhaps cruel to the wretched helot; but it proved the judgment of the master, who intoxicated his slave to be exhibited in that brutal state, as an example of disgust to the youth of Sparta. But here, it is only for the pleasure of regarding the contrast, the happy and triumphant contrast, of constancy and love, to fickleness and folly.

"Surely no warning example can be wanting, where eminent patterns for admiration and imitation fill the married and the constant scene: examples so pre-eminent in this country, as contradistinguished to most others, that I doubt not my reader has anticipated me; from experience, if married, if single from observation; that from whatever happy coinciding causes, society in this country can boast more constancy, domestic attachment, and matrimonial happiness, than most. If, oh! mysterious law! the base profanation of thy name and duties obtained attention, it was to bring forward thy transcendent charms in higher lustre: for to conclude as I began, with the great poet:

"Far be it, that I should write thee sin or blame,
 "Or think thee unbefitting holiest place,
 "Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets!
 "Whose bed is undefiled and chaste pronounced,
 "Present or past, as saints and patriarchs used.
 "Here love his golden shafts employs, here lights
 "His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings."

In some of his essays in this volume Mr. B. has wielded his pen to brand the front of the gamester; and check the indulgence of a passion, which has always been proved to be eminently injurious to human happiness and virtue. Of one of these papers we will lay a part before our readers, not for the novelty, but for the force and truth of the observations, which it contains: the paper is supposed, to exhibit the substance of a conversation, which passed in a select party of friends, designated by the names of the famous club in the Spectator.

P. 125.—"Yet how shall we distinguish virtue from vice, honour from dishonour, or right from wrong, in the conduct of a man devoted to play? The barrier set up by reason and religion between the duties and the crimes of men, in every other instance sacred and eternal in the estimation of mankind, seems to be borne down and annihilated by the force of this extraordinary passion. I do not speak of the professed and decided gambler. In his uniform mind, there is none of
 either

either the distinction or confusion that I have mentioned. It presents a *carte noire* of infamy, *undisturbed by a single ray of any virtue*. My position applies to the unhappy instances of noble minds, debased by this ignoble vice: of men of honour, dishonouring every high quality they possess, by this vile passion; whose hearts, not only pure and spotless, but glowing with every generous sentiment, are infected alone by this fatal gangrene, which benumbs every feeling while it predominates, and deadens the circulation and action of every virtuous affection. How shall this paradox of the human mind be accounted for? Is it possible to reconcile the contradiction, of opposite principles existing together in the same breast: of contrary affections in the same heart, and those of the most powerful nature too, friendship and enmity, eager each to act 'up to the very height of its bent;' but both, the slaves of accident, and directed to action indifferently as chance shall call forth the one or the other.

"I shall suppose, for instance, two men connected by the closest ties of friendship, and differing only in one point; Orgastes is smitten by the love of play: the passion of Eugenius is for the felicity he finds at home in his family. The nights of Orgastes are passed at the gaming-table, while Eugenius reposes on the bosom of conjugal happiness. Yet is not the latter averse from the amusements of moderate play, the *jeu de société* of a friendly party. Orgastes invites him to one of his friendly parties on a little country excursion. He leaves his happy home with reluctance; but appoints a speedy return to happiness, heightened by short absence. They proceed; and Eugenius is delighted with the wit and eloquence of his friend's friends; for they were of the first class of fashion, and talents. Play is proposed. Stakes grow high, and Eugenius hesitates; but soon stimulated by example, and absent from the happy resource to which he would have flown if he had been near his home, he is tempted to one throw. The only difficulty is in the first step: then *facilis descensus Averni*. Eugenius is undone. And by whom? By his friend Orgastes: by him, who in every other possible incident of life would have sacrificed himself for the other's happiness. The friend then will restore to the ruined Eugenius the rapine of the gambler? No: Orgastes is plundered in his turn: and if more exquisite misery can be imagined than that of the father and husband, till that curst moment the happiest that had ever enjoyed those titles, it is the lot of Orgastes; for all his friend's woes are heaped upon his head.

"Rarely, however, it must be confessed," continued the colonel, "are the sentiments of affection or friendship found to flourish long in the mind polluted with this passion. Habitual intercourse and participation in scenes so fatal, gradually weaken the springs of sympathy and pity. For if the frequent spectacle of executions be found sufficient to blunt the feelings of the spectators, what residuum of tenderness shall we expect in the breast of the executioner?"

"On the whole," continued the colonel, "whether this pernicious passion in excess, be considered on the ground of virtue or religion, in relation to morals or to manners, it will appear not blacker in its nature than ingratitude and some other odious vices, but infinitely more comprehensive in its mischiefs than any, and the cause of most

most. More violations of friendship, more family afflictions, more fraud and cruelty, more murder, and beyond comparison more suicide, that last completion of crime, to which alone repentance is denied, are directly derived from this source than from any other. It is the parent of vice, and the destroyer of virtue."

Before we lay aside the *Indian Observer*, we must yet direct the attention of our readers to one of its papers, which is much less valuable for its composition, than for its subject: the former, indeed, inflated as it may be, is in Mr. L. D. C.'s best style; but the latter is the eulogy of sir WILLIAM JONES; a person, whose memory must be affectionately cherished by all, who feel an interest in the honour of their species. With this admirable man we were personally acquainted: and we are satisfied, that more talents, more knowledge, more private and public virtue, more pure and ardent benevolence, were never before combined, than they were in the head and heart of the amiable and great sir W. Jones.

P. 295.—' I have been led into these reflections by the death of that celebrated and illustrious man, who has opened the long hidden mines of oriental literature, and displayed them to the european world, with all the brilliancy of british eloquence. And can there be a subject more worthy the notice of an *Indian Observer*, than that exalted character? The man, who with all the amiable and endearing qualities of the heart, disdaining the lesser amusements of life, devoted his time to the service of his country, of science, and of virtue.

' Possessing in all the habitudes of life a perennial spring of cheerfulness, and a conciliating gentleness of manners, warmed by the simple greatness of moral affection, is there a heart so callous, as not to feel his loss? Is there a husband who knows the tenderness of love, and the purity of domestic felicities? Is there a friend who glows with sincerity? Or, is there a man who respects the divine attributes of virtue, who dares not deplore it with the deepest regret? Their breasts beat in unison of sorrow, and with the calm manliness of silent grief, pay their heartfelt tribute of affection, to the memory of the brother of human kindness.

' Virtues so transcendent, a heart so perfect, and a mind so sound, form indeed a combination of private excellencies, rare and admirable.

' Religion, the source of every moral goodness, found in him, a constant supporter, and an obedient child. Moderate and magnanimous, he was orthodox without bigotry, and zealous without ostentation. With all the mildness of christianity, he enjoyed its benefits, and participated its enjoyments.

' Such endearing benignity, seldom equalled, and not to be surpassed, added a lustre to the splendour of his public character, unparalleled even in the annals of literary record.

' We contemplate both the private and public endowments of sir William Jones, with a correspondent and peculiar satisfaction. At home he was always good, and abroad he was always great. As a great man, whether we consider the perspicacity of his genius, the variety of his powers, or the extent of his erudition, we are alike enamoured and astonished.

• Of

Of his mental qualifications, at once so splendid and extraordinary, let me indulge in the enumeration. That promptitude of perception which sees through systems at a glance, that brightness of understanding which no paradoxical theorems can cloud; that solidity of judgment which scepticism dares not approach; and, above all, that retention of memory which carries worlds on its wing; were possessed by him in all the amplitude of perfection. With such properties, a lively fancy, corrected by an exquisite taste, formed his mind, while he was yet a boy, to the charms of poetry, which in his maturer years ripened into eminence as a poetical critic. But his infant attachment and partiality to the velvet paths of the muses, did not prevent him from penetrating with persevering assiduousness the thorny avenues of science. As a lawyer, he distinguished himself at an early age; and he not only attained a superiour knowledge in the laws of his own country, but in those also of every other of the civilized globe. Without having travelled much, but with a perfect knowledge of the ancient tongues, he not only mastered all the polished languages of Europe, but also those of Asia. The *sanskreet*, a language of which, till Mr. Wilkins's publication, little was known, but the name, and the celebrity of those who speak it, he attempted unassisted by a grammar, and conquered by that unwearied diligence, to which all other studies yielded. His numerous and elegant translations, and particularly his last very great and curious production, posterity will only need to know, never to cease admiring. The present generation already knows sufficient, to render the comments of an humble essayist, useless and unavailing. The name of sir William Jones stands alone a monument of greatness; it commands the attention of surrounding nations, and extorts the praises of malignant criticism. It demands the gratitude of the ignorant, the commemoration of the learned, and the prayers of the pious.

Such were the virtues, such the acquirements of this mighty genius; who has at once illuminated the eastern and western hemispheres; whose name resounds through both, with the fondest acclamations of regard; and whose death is mourned from the throne to the cottage.

To attempt an illustration of sir William Jones's character, by contrasting his powers, with those of other great men, is obviously unnecessary; for where can a man be named, either in ancient or modern history, of equal knowledge? Others have gone through the beaten tracks of science, and some have made roads of their own; but where can we find a man besides, who has at once done both, and dug through the almost inaccessible precipices of asiatic learning! With him the world was blessed; with him his country was honoured; with him literature was graced; but the sacred arm of Omnipotence hath snatched him from us, to a happier and more exalted place, where he will receive the rewards of virtue.

On a subject so distressing, no reader will, I hope, think I should have said more; and I am sure, none will say, I should have said less.

In a preface, prefixed to this publication, some reasons are adduced by the editor for regarding the celebrated letters of Junius as the productions of Mr. Boyd. These reasons, however, may be combated, we think, by others of more force; and the internal evidence alone

of the papers before us is sufficient, to prevent us from hesitating when we decide, that the author of the best essays in the *Indian Observer* was not the writer, who distinguished himself under the signature of Junius. We are aware, that a man of talents, who is exercised in composition, may be able so far to vary his style, as to puzzle, if not finally to baffle discovery; and we know that, by the influence of natural causes on the mind, he, who at one period has written well, may, at another, be reduced to write ill. But these essays were composed by Mr. B. when he was in the full possession of his faculties; and in a scene so remote from Europe as to be out of the reach of that hostility, which the attacks of Junius had provoked; and where, consequently, concealment was not an object to be sought by any solicitous and painful management. No account, therefore, as we conceive, can be given, from the presence either of physical or moral causes, for the marked difference of character, as well as obvious and striking superiority of excellence, which discriminates the weighty and pointed brevity of Junius from the wordy and weak diffusion of Mr. B. Until some new elucidation then may occur of this mysterious subject, we must continue, for reasons, which, if not absolutely conclusive, are specious and strong, to ascribe the political writings in question to the pen of that gentleman, who was generally known by the name of single-speech Hamilton; and who, from his connexions and his talents, is admitted, by all who knew him, to have been equal to the work.

Not satisfied with referring us to Mr. B. for the original of Junius, our editor suggests that gentleman as the author of the Heroick Epistle to sir William Chambers, and is thus desirous of making his hero at once triumph on the two distinct elements of prose and verse. The Heroick Epistle, and the Heroick Postscript are now, as we understand, known to have been the offspring of Mr. Mason's muse; and without any particular information to direct us, we should have been very tardy in receiving them as indebted for their being to Mr. B. In the few specimens of this gentleman's poetry, contained in the volume under our review, we can discover no exhibition of power in any degree adequate to the efforts in question. The verses, written and spoken by him on the liberation of our officers from the dungeons of Tippoo Saib, a subject highly susceptible of poetic ornament, are poor in thought and in language, incorrect and inharmonious. A short ode for music, which occurs at the end of the essays, is in a much better strain: it's numbers are flowing; but it's substance is slight and feeble, composed of the common-places of poetry, of trite and obvious ideas, not always happily, or even clearly and accurately expressed. Our readers shall determine for themselves. P. 373.

ODE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED SACRED MUSIC
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MALE ASYLUM.

By Hugh Boyd, Esq.

• HEARD ye not the solemn strain?
Hark! the awful sounds again!
Still through the quivering air they float,
Each varied, lengthened, melting note:

New

Now in resistless majesty they roll,
Now thrilling through the heart, exalting now the soul.

' O magic charms, whose potent sway,
Or fires to rage, or melts to tears,
Whose power the passions all obey,
Love, hate, joy, grief, warm hopes, chill fears:
Hail mighty power of all-commanding song,
Sweet as the vernal breeze, as the high billow strong.

' When, from thy native heavenly sphere,
Descending on the mortal ear
Thou pour'st the full extatic strain,
Rapture borders upon pain,
When from the awful pause—again the full notes meet,
Almost for sense too strong, too exquisitely sweet.

' Can Music's charms more powerful move
Than turn'd to glory, or to love?
Than in warm friendship's generous glow,
Than in soft pity's tender woe?
Yes—a sublimer theme our ear demands,
And the best passions of the soul commands.

' O CHARITY! thou Christian grace,
Parent of good! of heavenly race!
Uniting in thy sacred call
Love, friendship, pity, glory,—all;
Lo! at thy fostering shrine, with uplift hands,
The poor, the helpless infant orphan stands!

' Pious Orgies strike our ear!
Angels bow from heaven to hear;
Sound again the hallow'd lays,
Again the HALLELUJAHS raise,
To notes of heavenly rapture touch the lyre,
The orphan's grateful voice shall fill the choir.'

Before we can be considered as having completed our notices of this publication, it may be thought, that we should speak of the miscellaneous poems, by Mr. L. D. Campbell, which form it's concluding part, and occupy more than forty of it's pages: but what their author has observed respecting the character and the object of these pieces is so just and fully to the purpose, that we may be allowed to cite it in his own words; and thus to save ourselves from the pain of censuring what our character and duty, as reviewers, would not allow us to commend.

' It is hoped the following miscellany will be no unacceptable addition to this publication; though the different pieces of which it is composed, are acknowledged to have but little claim to poetical honours. They are not recommended by any originality of thought, or much elevation of fancy. Yet the principles which it is the aim of these poems to inculcate, and the truth of those moral obligations which it is designed they should impress upon the mind; may, at a period like the present, soften the asperity of criticism. When general corruption is advancing with a celerity unknown to the abandoned

doned prodigality of any former age, and when the powers of genius are employed in perverting the purposes of nature, in dissolving the ties of private affection, and in endeavouring to break the sacred bond of religion and virtue, the wise and the good will no doubt be indulgent even to so humble an advocate in their cause.'

We have only further to remark, that, in the work before us, the press has been carelessly overlooked; and that, in consequence, the pages of the volume are frequently blemished by the occurrence of typographical errors.

W. B.

HISTORY.

ART. IV. *Athenian Letters, or the epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens, during the Peloponnesian War. A new Edition, to which is prefixed a geographical Index. In two Volumes. Illustrated with Engravings, and a Map of Greece. Two vols. 4to. 902 pages and 15 plates. Price 2l. 2s. Cadell and Davies. 1798.*

THE Athenian Letters, though published only in small editions, and communicated only to a select, and not a very numerous circle of society, are generally known, as a work of some taste and fancy, and considerable learning. It is as well known, that they are the productions of the late lord Hardwick, and some of his nearest relations and most intimate friends. 'As they were much sought after, and could not be purchased,' so we are informed by the editor, the present lord Hardwick, 'they were published at Dublin, from a copy which had fallen into the hands of a bookseller. The successful sale of this edition, in Ireland, encouraged a London bookseller to advertise proposals for a new one; but he immediately relinquished his design, on being informed the work was private property, and had never been printed for publication.

'The cause of it's being so long suppressed was an ingenuous diffidence, which forbade the authors of it, most of them extremely young, to obtrude on the notice of the world, what they had considered merely as a preparatory trial of their strength, and as the best method of imprinting on their own minds some of the immediate subjects of their academical studies. This cause no longer subsists, and in consequence of repeated applications, the work is now offered to the public, illustrated with engravings, a map of ancient Greece, and a geographical index. The analogy between the plan of the *ATHENIAN LETTERS* and the *TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS* the younger, induced the late lord Dover to transmit a copy of them to the abbé Barthélemi, whom he had known during his residence at Paris. The letters which passed on that occasion are printed at the end of the prefaces. The engravings, which accompany the work, are principally taken from drawings, by Day, after busts, at Rome. That of Pericles, is taken from an antique bust, in the valuable collection of Charles Townley, esq., to whom the editor takes this opportunity of expressing his obligation.'

Lord Dover, after introducing himself, by an account of his family, 'presents the work of his uncle, and other relations and friends,

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in testimony of respect to the abbé Barthélemi; not from the presumption of comparing it to the charming *Travels of Anacharsis*. He also expresses his satisfaction at finding a design conceived near fifty years ago, after so long a lapse of time, and without any knowledge of it, executed by an author so worthy of the subject. The abbé replies with equal politeness, and in a strain of higher compliment, 'that had he known sooner of the *Athenian Letters*, he would either not have undertaken his own work, or have endeavoured to assimilate it to so fine a model of excellence. Why is it not published? Why not translated into all languages? &c.'

The geographical index is drawn up with great judgment.—The map, as well as the engravings, is excellent. The engravings are fourteen in number, viz.—The earl of Hardwick, Alcibiades, Pericles, Herodotus, Thucydides, Socrates, Aristophanes, Sophocles. These in vol. one. In vol. two, the honourable Charles Yorke, Democritus, Aspasia, Hippocrates, Nicias, Euripides. We have also in this edition, the first indeed addressed by authority to the world at large, an explanation of the capitals at the end of each letter, by which we learn who were their respective writers. These were, the late earl of Hardwick, the honourable Charles Yorke, the Rev. Dr. Rooke, the Rev. Dr. Green, late bishop of Lincoln, Daniel Wray, esq., Rev. Dr. Heaton, Dr. Heberden, Henry Coventry, esq., Rev. Mr. Lawry, Mrs. Catharine Talbot, Rev. Dr. Birch, and the Rev. Dr. Salter, late master of the Charter House.

The first of these letters, written by the late earl of Hardwick, will serve to give an idea of the nature and plan of the whole. It is dated A. M. 3573, second year of the 87th olympiad. The first year of the peloponnesian war.

'CLEANDER to GOBRYAS, chief scribe to ARTAXERXES, king of PERSIA:

'I think it my duty to give you an account of my safe arrival at Athens, by the first ship that sails for Ephesus. My brother the merchant will take care to convey my letters safely to Artaphernes, the governor of Sardis, who, I suppose, has received orders to send them immediately by express to court. As I am hardly settled in this place, and have just gone through the formalities which are requisite for all strangers to comply with, who intend to settle at Athens, (as being admitted by the areopagitic council, entered in a public register, and choosing a patron) I can only pretend to give such accounts of the present state of affairs, as are founded on the common reports of the city. The persian council must already have been informed, that all things have long carried the appearance of a war between Athens and Lacedæmon, upon pretence of injuries done by the former, to the allies of the latter. I shall lay before thee a short view of the rise of these differences, and the height to which they are now arrived. The corcyreans being engaged in a quarrel with the corinthians about Epidamnus, a colony of the former, on the coast of Illyrium, unable alone to make head against them, sent a deputation to desire an alliance with Athens. Their request was strongly opposed by the ambassadors of Corinth; and the people in the first assembly determined against the corcyreans, but changed their opinion in the second, by the advice of Pericles, and voted that a league should

should be concluded with them. In pursuance of it they sent to their assistance ten galleys, with orders that they should only protect the possessions of Corcyra, without attacking the corinthians. These galleys were soon after engaged in a naval fight, where each party laid claim to the advantage; and at the same time Potidæa, a tributary city of the athenians, in Thrace, revolted against them, under pretence that they had imposed hard conditions upon them. Corinth, it's mother-city, sent troops to it's relief against the athenian army, which laid siege to it; and at the same time dispatched a solemn embassy to Lacedæmon, in conjunction with their allies, complaining that the athenians had broken the treaties, by assisting the corcyreans, and interdicting all commerce with the megareans. The lacedæmonians, hurried on by the violent advices of Sthenelaidas, the ephorus, resolved, after a long debate, notwithstanding the remonstrances of their king Archidamus, that the athenians had violated the leagues. In consequence of this vote, they demanded of them to raise the siege of Potidæa, and repeal the decree against Megara. The athenians declared their readiness to make many of the concessions required, provided similar ones were made on the side of Sparta; or to submit every point in dispute to any impartial tribunal; concluding with a resolution, (even if these pacific overtures were rejected) not to commence hostilities, but to defend themselves vigorously if they were attacked. I think this summary necessary, noble scribe, not to inform you, who have already received information of these events, but to give the better connexion to the sequel of my dispatches. It is now generally agreed, that an open rupture will shortly ensue; for advice arrived here last night from Platæa, a town of Bœotia, and an ally of this state, that the thebans, who with the rest of Peloponnesus side with Lacedæmon, had by treason gained admission into the place, and kept possession some little time, but the citizens taking advantage of the night, fell upon and cut off the whole party, except two hundred, who were taken prisoners. The people this very day, in an extraordinary assembly decreed, that a supply of troops and provisions should forthwith be sent thither; and that messengers should be dispatched to all their allies, with the news of what had passed, and with orders to hasten their warlike preparations. A report is current, that the spartans and their allies are assembling their forces at the isthmus of Corinth. I find the opinions of the people various about the true springs of this war. The party in opposition to Pericles scruple not to say, that no other reason can be given for it but his personal interest, which engages him to set Greece in a flame, that the athenians may be less at leisure to examine his conduct, particularly with regard to the public accounts, and be obliged, through the necessity of affairs, to commit themselves to his management. Libels and satires are dispersed against him with great boldness, and at theatrical representations he is reproached to his face in the vilest accusations and most scurrilous language. All these injuries he bears with admirable temper. Indeed such is the natural inconstancy and impatience of the athenians, that in case of any signal ill-success, or inconvenience from the present measures, he will run the utmost hazard of losing the power and influence he now enjoys. It is besides alledged, with good reason, that these divisions in Greece

Greece will give great advantage to Persia, which will never fail to encourage them by playing off one side against the other, till both are reduced so low, that our mighty monarch may take ample revenge for the battle of Salamis, and the inglorious peace with Cimon. The friends of Pericles are not less industrious in justifying him; but I own, were I a grecian, I should exceedingly lament these unhappy quarrels, of which no one can possibly see the consequences; or rather, if they continue, the event cannot but be detrimental to the common interest of Greece.

'Thou art happy, illustrious minister, in depending, not upon the uncertain pleasure of a mutinous and inconstant people, but the will of a wise and beneficent prince, who measures the counsels of his servants, not by their success, but their intrinsic goodness; and whose prudent conduct, inspired by the great Oromasdes, is able to allay the rude clamours of faction, and suffers nothing to be heard through the wide empire of Persia, but the still small voice of peace and unanimity.—From Athens.'

It has been supposed, and is now maintained by certain critics, that the *Cyropædia*, of Xenophon, is of the same kind of composition with the present work: that is to say, that the historian has not confined himself to the truth of occurrences and dates; though he has faithfully collected, for the accomplishment of his philosopher and hero, doctrines, sentiments, and modes, and principles of action, that really existed in his times.

It is impossible not to make a comparison between the Athenian Letters and the Travels of Anacharsis. Both works show an intimate acquaintance with the manners, customs, laws, and prevailing opinions of ancient Greece; but the Travels catch, more happily, the true genius and character of Greece; are directed in the selection of facts and circumstances by profounder views of philosophy, and greater delicacy of taste; and manage more successfully the mind of the reader, by a nice attention to the probable effects of what has been already laid before him, and by an easy, as well as ingenious and beautiful transition from one subject to another.

H. A.

ETHICS.

ART. V. Dr. Gillies's *Aristotle's Ethics and Politics*.

[Continued from p. 118.]

WHOEVER sits down to read the *Ethics* of Aristotle with an expectation of finding in them that urbanity of style, and suavity of diction, that distinguish the *Duties* of Cicero, will be greatly disappointed. His translator seems to have been sensible of this; and warns his reader of it in the following words:

P. 143.—'In this first book, our author says "abundance of fine uncommon things," on the subjects of human nature, virtue, and happiness. His mode of composition, however, is so totally different from that to which the caprice of fashion has given its temporary sanction, that much labour and much skill must be employed, to adapt the form of his work to the taste of modern readers; to whom both his method and his style, which formerly appeared

appeared to deserve admiration, may now seem to demand apology. His method requires, that every subject of discussion should be accurately defined, and completely divided; and that, how complex soever its nature may be, the compound should be resolved into its constituent elements; viewed in its birth and origin; and examined, in all its changes, varieties, augmentations, and diminutions. This mode of proceeding appeared to him peculiarly useful in moral and political questions, whose connections and relations are so intimate and so extensive, that erroneous conclusions, on such subjects, proceed far more frequently from narrowness of survey, than from inaccuracy of reasoning. In practical matters above all, this full and comprehensive examination seemed indispensably necessary, to prevent hasty decision, to inspire cautious distrust; and thus to arrest the progress of passion and frenzy in a career which might leave them without retreat.

But, with whatever other advantages a treatise written with this strictness and severity of method may be accompanied, it certainly is not calculated to afford *gratuitous* information. To apprehend its meaning distinctly, and to perceive its full scope, demands much attention and much reflection on the part even of the reader. His patience is likely to be soon exhausted by the too painful task; especially if his taste has been corrupted by those flowery and fallacious productions of the times, whose authors (men of narrow views and selfish minds, and so long habituated to party politics, that they have lost all relish, and almost all perception of truth,) are contented to confound and darken a whole region of science, provided they can throw a false glare on one favourite and fashionable spot. This darling topic they exert themselves to beautify and illumine; adorning with eloquence and metaphors, and all the embroidery of declamation, the dangerous inference that is drawn from their erroneous, because imperfect, argument. Nothing can be more smooth, or more easily followed by the reader, than the whole progress of their discourse. But the very circumstance which renders it so easy and so popular, also makes it of no value. The subject has been considered under one partial aspect; a different view of it is taken; the incomplete theory is assaulted by another equally imperfect; and both of them so flimsy and cloud-built, that they are unable to withstand even the soft impressions of their adverse debility. Yet each party triumphs for a while in the bubble of its own creating, and vainly deems it irresistible; a false confidence, that often gives birth to the greatest practical errors. Aristotle's method is directly the reverse: his works require attention, but they repay it; they will fully compensate, in solid instruction, for their defect (if it may be called one) in point of delusive entertainment.

The Stagirite's style is not less unfashionable than his method. It displays not any allurements to catch the reader's fancy; it disdains every attempt to excite surprise, to provoke mirth, to inflame, soothe, or gratify passion. The thirst for knowledge is the only want which the author professes to supply; and this thirst, he was of opinion, will ever be best quenched in the clear stream
of

of unadorned reason; as that water is the purest and most salutary, which has neither taste nor colour.'

The *Ethics* are divided into ten books. In the *first*, the author treats on *human action*, and *human happiness*; which depends, he says, upon our own exertions. In the *second*, he gives us the idea of moral virtue, and practical precepts for its attainment. In the *third*, he examines the distinctions between moral virtue and the other habits of the mind.

P. 193.—'Building on accurate definitions and solid distinctions,' to use our translator's words, 'the philosopher proves, with equal perspicuity and energy, that our moral conduct is the proper object of praise or blame, of reward or punishment. His reasonings and speculations soar above and supersede the abstruse, or rather the frivolous question, introduced by his perverters the schoolmen, concerning the freedom of the human will; a question which continued to be agitated, long after their other subtilties were condemned to oblivion. With Aristotle, all will is free-will; since nothing can be more free than that which is voluntary: and although some actions originating in ourselves are considered as of a mixed nature, because they are performed reluctantly, though spontaneously, this happens merely because, of two evils, we naturally choose the least: such actions, how contrary soever to our will in their own nature, being nevertheless voluntary in reference to the unfortunate circumstances in which we happen to be placed.'

In book iv, the author explains the nature of *liberality*, *magnificence*, *magnanimity*, *meekness*, *courtesy*, &c. Book v treats on *justice*; and is, perhaps, the most important of the whole. The arguments of the five remaining books we shall give in the words of the translator.

P. 287. 'Book vi. Sensation, intellect, and appetite. Their different offices. The five intellectual habits—science, art, prudence, common sense, wisdom. Quickness of apprehension. Justness of sentiment. Importance of the intellectual habits. Virtue, natural and acquired. Their difference.'—P. 307. 'B. vii. Vice. Weakness. Ferocity. Self-command, and its contrary. Unnatural depravities, different from vices. Voluptuousness more detestable than irascibility. Reasons of this. Intemperance and incontinency. Their difference.'—P. 329. 'B. viii. Utility and beauty of friendship. Qualities by which it is generated. Three kinds of friendship. These kinds compared. Characters most susceptible of friendship. Unequal friendships. Their limits. Friendships founded on propinquity.'—P. 355. 'B. ix. Friendship does not admit of precise rules. Dissolution of friendship when justifiable. Analogy between our duties to ourselves, and those to our friends. Happiness of virtue. Wretchedness of vice. Good-will. Concord. Exquisite delight of virtuous friendship.'—P. 381. 'B. x. Pleasure. Its ambiguous nature. Defined. Happiness, intellectual, moral, compared. Education. Laws. Transition to the subject of politics.'

We conclude this article with a specimen of the translation, on which we shall take the liberty to make a few remarks.

P. 149.—‘ Since every art and every kind of knowledge, as well as all the actions and all the deliberations of men, constantly aim at something which they call good ; good, in general, may be justly defined, “ that which all desire.” But among the various ends and purposes of our activity and pursuit, there is this important difference, that some consist merely in operations, and others chiefly in productions. Of those arts or actions of which production is the chief end, the work is more valuable than the operation by which it was produced ; and, as there is a wide variety of arts and actions, there must be a correspondent variety of ends : of the medical art, health ; of shipbuilding, a vessel ; of generalship, victory ; of œconomy, riches. It often happens that arts rise one above another in dignity, and that all those of an inferior sort are subservient to one principal, their natural and acknowledged sovereign. Thus bridle making is subservient to horsemanship ; and horsemanship to war ; and the end of the subservient art is plainly less valuable than that of the art to which it ministers, because the former is pursued merely for the sake of the latter. This holds universally, whether the ends of human action consist in operations or in productions.

‘ But if there be an ultimate end of all human pursuit, an end desirable merely in itself, (and unless there be such an end, desire, proceeding to infinity, will terminate in a baseless vision,) this ultimate end must be what is called good ; and of goods, the best. The knowledge of it, also, must greatly contribute to the benefit of life ; serving, as a butt to bowmen, for the direction of our views and actions. Let us, therefore, endeavour to delineate it carefully, first premising that the investigation of it belongs to that master-science called politics ; a science which regulates and appoints what are the other sciences, as well as what are the arts that ought to be introduced into cities, what kinds of them the different classes of citizens ought respectively to learn, and to what extent each in particular ought to be known and cultivated. The most honourable functions of a civil or military nature ; those of the orator, financier, or general, are but instruments employed by politics for promoting human happiness ; which, if precisely one and the same in states and individuals, must, with regard to the former, be more difficult both to produce and to maintain. How delightful is it to make individuals happy ! but to effect the happiness of states is an employment still more divine. Such then is the aim of this work, which is entirely of a political nature.

‘ It will be our endeavour to attain that accuracy which the nature of the subject admits ; for perfection is not required in all the labours of the mind, any more than in all the works of the hand. Political justice or virtue seems liable to this uncertainty, that it depends rather on law than on nature. The good, or end, at which this virtue aims, seems to be not less doubtful ; since much evil is frequently its result. Many are ruined by their wealth, and many by their courage. In matters so little stable we must be contented, therefore, with catching the general resemblance of truth ; and our conclusions will deserve to be approved, if in most cases they are found to hold true ; for it is
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the part of wisdom to be satisfied in each subject with that kind of evidence which the nature of the subject allows; it not being less absurd to require demonstrations from an orator, than to be contented with probabilities from a mathematician. Of performances in each science, those only can appreciate the merit by whom that science has been studied. From a work on politics, therefore, those alone can derive much benefit who have acquired a general and practical knowledge of human nature. Youth is not the season for such a study; for youth is unexperienced in the business of life, which is both the source and the object of all sound political reasoning. It makes not any difference whether a man is young in point of years, or in point of character; for his inaptitude arises entirely from his boyish pursuits, and childish opinions. But to those whose passions have been disciplined by the maturity of years and reason, this kind of knowledge will afford both pleasure and profit. Thus much concerning our subject, the mode of treating it, and the character of those to whom our discourse is addressed.

Let us resume, therefore, by inquiring, since all our thoughts and desires aim at some kind of good, what is the end of the science called politics: or, in other words, what is the principal of all those goods resulting from the proper direction of human action? Its name is universally acknowledged; both the learned and the multitude call it happiness. But as to the thing itself, there is a wide diversity of opinion between philosophers and the vulgar. The latter place happiness in things visible and palpable: in pleasure, wealth, honour; and, often changing their minds, they place it, when sick, in health; when poor, in riches; and when they reflect on their own ignorance, they deem those most happy who can boast their attainments in science. Some philosophers again think that besides all these particular and relative goods, there is a good in itself absolutely, the cause of this quality in other things, which deserve to be called good merely because they participate of this absolute goodness. It would be useless to enumerate all the opinions on this subject; let it suffice to mention the most prevalent, or the most reasonable. It ought not to escape our notice that, in all our inquiries, we may either proceed from principles, or mount up towards them. Plato, therefore, doubted which of the two was the best mode of investigation; as, in Olympic Stadium, whether the proper course proceeded from the judges to the goal, or from the goal to the judges. In other sciences, we ought to begin from the things best known; either absolutely in themselves, from the simplicity and stability of their nature; or relatively to the inquirer, because most familiar to his senses, his observation, and experience. But in politics, we ought to begin by operating on the moral nature of man, since the first requisite is to have disciples habituated to the practice of virtue. Such persons either know, or will soon understand, principles. But those of a different character may attend to Herod.

The best and noblest of the human kind
Are those endow'd with a deep-thinking mind;

Nor are *they* useless, who such men obey,
Submitting still to wisdom's lawful sway;
But he, who though unfit his ways to rule,
Yet will not to a wiser go to school,
'That man is, sure, a good for-nothing fool.'

The classical scholar will readily perceive, that this is a very free translation: and, indeed, it has very little of the colour and complexion of the original. It is more like a *paraphrase* than a *metaphrase*; and we read not the Stagirite, but Dr. Gillies. We are sensible, that the doctor had no easy task to perform, and we allow that, after his own manner, he has performed it with uncommon ability: but still we think he might have given us an equally perspicuous, and a much more literal version, than that now before us. He tells us, indeed, in his introduction to the first book, that it has been his constant aim, 'to imitate the precision and energy of his author, as far as can be done without leaving the faintest trace of his obscurity, to adhere rigidly to his sense, to omit nothing which he says, and to say nothing which he has omitted:' but we think, he has often either mistaken his aim, or purposely deviated from it. Who, for example, would imagine that the following passage Διαφορα δε τις φανεται των τελων τα μιν γαρ εστιν ενεργειαι, τα δε, παρα ταυτας, εργα τινα, should thus be englished: 'But among the various ends and purposes of our activity and pursuit, there is this important difference, that some consist merely in operations, and others chiefly in productions.' Is there nothing here *said* which is *omitted* in Aristotle? Again, in the sentence that commences with, 'It often happens,' what greek words correspond with *their natural and acknowledged sovereign*? On the other hand, is there nothing said by Aristotle in the following Διαφερει δε ουδεν τας ενεργειας αυτας ειναι τα τελη των πραξεων, η παρα ταυτας αλλο τι καθαπερ επι των λεχθεισων επιστημων, omitted in this laconic version, if version it may be called: 'This holds universally, whether the ends of human action consist in operations or productions?'—Again, do these words in the translation, 'Let us, therefore, endeavour to delineate it carefully,' express all that is in the original, Ει δε ουτω, πειρατεον τυπω γε περιλαβειν αυτο, τι ποτι εστι, και τινος των επιστημων η δυναμεων? But what shall we say of what immediately follows in the text and translation? The former has Δοξει δ' αν [ειναι] της κυριωτατης και μαλιστα αρχιτεκτονικης τοιαυτη δη και η πολιτικη φανεται. The version, 'first premising, that the investigation of it belongs to that *master science*, called politics.' Surely, in all these instances, an almost verbal translation of Aristotle might have been given, *without leaving the faintest trace of obscurity*. A little further on, the exclamation, 'How delightful is it to make individuals happy!' is as unlike the manner of Aristotle, as any thing can well be. We will just give one example more of the freedom, with which Dr. G. renders his original. After having virtually, although not literally, translated ικαρος δε κρινει καλως α γινωσκει, και τουτων εστι αγαθος κριτης thus: 'Of performances in each science, those only can appreciate the merit by whom that science has been studied:' he adds, 'from a work on politics; therefore, those alone can derive much benefit who have acquired a general and practical knowledge of human know-ledge.'

ledge.' What stands in the greek for all this? the following words Καθ' ἑαυτον αρα ὁ πεπαιδευμενος· απλως δε, ὁ περι παν πεπαιδευμενος. We know the text is supposed to be imperfect; but imperfect as it is, the sense may be guessed; but cannot produce the meaning which our translator has given it. The truth is, the translator has had more in view to give us a good abstract from the work of Aristotle than the work itself: and in this he has generally succeeded. Aristotle was little known, especially in this country, and the public are much indebted to Dr. G. for introducing them into his acquaintance, even in the english garb he wears. We doubt not, however, but a better version might still be made; and Dr. G. is capable of the task. Perhaps he may be induced to resume his pencil, and give us a more striking likeness of his great original than the *pleasing*, but *inaccurate*, portrait, which he has already exhibited. In another number, we shall review the second volume.

MINERALOGY.

ART. VI. *Philosophy of Mineralogy*. By Robert Townson, LL.D. F. R. S. Edinb. etc. Author of *Travels through Hungary*. 8vo. 234 pages. 3 plates. Price 7s. boards. White. 1798.

MINERALOGY is certainly an useful, and, in many respects, interesting study, though it has suffered much neglect in this country, while many of the branches of knowledge, with which it is connected, have been cultivated with the greatest avidity. This may, in some degree, have originated from the ambiguity and imperfection of the different systems, and the want of a concise and philosophical view of the general principles and doctrines of the science. In regard to the former, much remains to be accomplished by the ingenuity and industry of future mineralogists; but, in the latter, Dr. Townson has here obviated some of our difficulties. The philosophy of mineralogy is an able and useful performance, from which the scientific, as well as the general reader, may derive advantage. The author may, indeed, by some, be thought to have proceeded too much on the principles of the german mineralogists: it should, however, be recollected, that professor Werner, whose plan he has chiefly adopted, is a clear, able, and well-informed writer, on the subject of mineralogy.

The manner in which Dr. T. proceeded is plain and intelligible: he first explains the laws, by which he supposes the fossil kingdom to be governed; he then enumerates the different materials of which it is composed, and shows the manner in which they are placed; and, finally, considers the characters by which they are to be known. Here he also offers some observations on their classification, description, and investigation.

The idea of the present work was, probably, suggested by the appearance of the '*Philosophy of Chemistry*,' though the author assures us, that it is the outline of a larger performance, which he announced last year, at the end of his travels through Hungary;

gary; a work, in which he intended to have given a descriptive catalogue of fossils. Useful as the tract before us is, we regret that the doctor has not met with encouragement to bring forward his larger production, ~~as~~ in studying the science, we have often felt the want of such a performance. Before we offer any remarks on the work itself, it may be necessary to lay a circumstance or two before the reader. The reason of the terminology in different instances being given in latin and german, as well as english, is this:

P. xi. 'I added the latin,' says Dr. T., 'to assist those who are inclined to describe minerals as well as vegetables and animals in this language; and gave the german, that it may appear how far my translation is accurate, and to assist those who read german authors on this science. Where I have differed from the Wernerian school, I have necessarily omitted the german.'

After suggesting that the globe, or rather the surface of it, is the work of successive formation, and subsequent changes, he justly concludes, that it is to science we must look for instruction, concerning what are it's primitive materials; what the produce of their destruction and decay; what agents have contributed to form, and what to destroy; on what occasions water has been employed, and where fire has acted.

The descriptions of elementary substances are short, but mostly correct and clear. In marking the laws of the different kinds of attraction, the author is likewise equally accurate. His opinion in regard to what has been the nature of the combination of the different elementary substances, is this.

P. 50.—'There can be no doubt, that there was a time when the present great masses and beds of rock were not in existence, when the elementary substances of which they are composed were free, that is, uncombined; that these elementary substances were more simple than what we consider such at this day; which most chymists, though they have no hypothesis to support, are inclined to think are formed of still more simple elements. If this be granted, it may then be easily conceived that they were in a state of solution in water, notwithstanding our *present elementary substances, the result of their combination*, are insoluble in this fluid; just in the same manner as the very soluble bodies, the tartarous acid, and the vegetable alkali, form by their union an almost insoluble compound. It should always be recollected, that there is now no process going on in nature similar to that by which our rocks and strata were formed.'

The view of mineral substances is judicious: the author has here mostly followed the arrangement of Dr. Babington. He has gone, perhaps, in some cases, full as far as analysis would admit; but much remains to be explored both in the way of the chemist and mineralogist.

On stratification, Dr. T. has not presented us with much novelty either in matter or observation. The difference of inclination, he supposes, may be explained in this way.

P. 71.—'It may arise from two causes, either from the precipitating or subiding matter falling upon an irregular swelling

ling, or hilly bottom or foundation, which is often the case, I believe, in the more modern strata; or from the falling in, or giving way of the bottom or support, which has happened to both the primitive and modern.'

On the filling up of veins, the following is stated as the opinion of Mr. Werner.

It is, p. 90, 'that veins have been filled from above; not from any metallic or lapideous solution flowing down the sides of the vein, but by being filled, at different times, with the different solutions which contained the various metallic and lapideous matter we now find in them. These solutions covered at different times the districts where the veins are found, in the same manner as we suppose the solutions did from whence the different beds or strata were formed, they being both formed by the precipitation of the matter of which they are composed, from their solvents. Thus veins and strata are formed in the same manner; and the first differ from the latter only by their situation: and in the same manner as we attribute any number of strata to as many successive precipitations and depositions, naturally believing the lowest to be the first in priority of formation, so he attributes the different contents of a vein to different precipitations, considering that kind of ore or lapideous matter which is next to the rock as the oldest or first formed: he gives an example of a vein consisting of thirteen or fourteen different depositions on each side, chiefly of fluor, calcareous spar, heavy spar, and galena. But a vein is not to be considered to have been filled with its present various contents from one solution only, but in many cases from several, and at different times; though in some the precipitations may have been at one, or several times, from one solution only, as one solution may have contained different ingredients; and as one vein may have been formed by different impletions, so distant veins of the same kind of ore &c. may have been formed by the same solutions, and at the same time.'

The chapters on petrefactions, and the exterior characters of minerals, exhibit many interesting reflections and remarks in a somewhat new light. They may be consulted with advantage by the student, both as showing the difficulties that are to be encountered, and the means by which modern mineralogists have endeavoured to overcome them.

On classification, Dr. T. has thrown out many judicious observations, and offered several useful hints to those engaged in mineralogical studies.

He, p. 181, 'wishes to see the wernerian terminology employed in the linnæan method; beginning the description by those qualities which are most characteristic, and throwing such as should only form the varieties into a general description; though in many cases it will be better to enumerate the varieties, and distinguish them by short characters; for nothing tends so much to give us clear notions of things, as applying distinct names and distinguishing characters to different objects.'

The work is concluded by a valuable catalogue of books on mineralogy.

MEDICINE. SURGERY.

ART. VII. *Medical Histories and Reflections. Volume third.* By John Ferriar, M.D. Physician to the Manchester Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum. 8vo. 245 pages. Price 5s. in boards. Cadell and Davis. 1798.

FEW of those, who have been employed in the very useful labour of extending the bounds of medical philosophy, have united practical accuracy with their speculative inquiries; in the present instance, however, doctor F. has seen the necessity of this combination, and managed it in such a way, that the philosopher and the practical physician may equally derive advantage from his researches.

The first paper, or essay, is on *rabies canina*, a disease of great fatality, but which has lately undergone much disquisition, and which doctor F. here takes up in a somewhat new light. He also attempts to give a different arrangement to the facts, which have been indiscriminately collected. After describing a second case of hydrophobia, which has fallen under his notice, he gives the appearances that presented themselves on inspecting the body. They were these: p. 9.

‘In the abdomen, the liver was changed in colour, and streaked with white spots. The patient had been, I was told, rather intemperate. The external surface of the stomach was much inflamed, especially on the greater curvature. The œsophagus was completely sound. On opening the stomach, the villous coat was found to be generally inflamed in irregular points, and there was an appearance of abrasion, similar to that remarked in Johnson, my former hydrophobic patient. This inflammation did not extend beyond the villous coat, for on cutting into the muscular coat, it appeared quite sound. The affection did not reach to the pylorus.’

The great resemblance of these appearances with those that had been observed in a former case, led him ‘to enquire,’ p. 9. ‘whether the dread of water, in cases of rabies produced by the bite of mad animals, had been accompanied by inflammation of the internal coat of the stomach or œsophagus in other instances: and from this enquiry, I was induced to take a more general view of the subject, and to examine how far the dread of water is essential to constitute the existence of rabies; as cases are said to have occurred, in which neither this symptom, during life, nor inflammation of the stomach or œsophagus after death, had been observed.’

From a cautious examination of various facts and observations contained in different medical writings, our author thinks it may be concluded fairly, p. 16. ‘that the dread of water and of cold air, in cases of rabies, depends on inflammation, and spasmodic affections of the œsophagus and stomach, which sometimes extend to the trachea, the liver, the pericardium, or the heart itself. It also appears, that the lungs are sometimes affected, in a manner hitherto neglected by writers on this complaint; that an effusion of blood into their substance takes place, similar to that which proves mortal in certain states of peripneumony. When this occurs to the dissector, it is unnecessary to look for any other cause of death.

But

‘ But the aversion to water has not been found a constant symptom of rabies, and it has frequently appeared as a symptom of other disorders. Hence have arisen the great confusion and obscurity of observations, which seem to increase in proportion as observers have multiplied.

‘ If the single symptom of aversion to liquids, and to cold air, be supposed to characterise rabies, then several cases, in which patients have died from the bite of mad dogs, not only without having felt this symptom, but even suffering from extreme thirst, cannot be denominated canine madness; which is absurd. And on the contrary, many instances of common diseases, curable by common remedies, would be reckoned cases of rabies, merely because the patients had felt an aversion to liquids and cold air, at some period of the disorder. Medical writers have chiefly erred in the latter mode.’

Various instances of this last kind are quoted, which, in the doctor's opinion, prove the term *hydrophobia* to be improper, and to have led to much confusion: P. 21.

‘ The term *βραχυποτεία*,’ says he, ‘ from a word employed on some occasions by Hippocrates, is more truly descriptive of this symptom, which consists in difficulty of swallowing, not in any aversion to fluids previous to the experience of this difficulty.’

From the consideration of many cases, the author also concludes, P. 29, that ‘ the application of the term *hydrophobia* to an accessory symptom, supervening to such a variety of diseases, evidently tends only to mislead, by directing the attention of practitioners to supposed analogies, which have no other foundation than the abuse of a word. To be correct, we must preserve the distinction between rabies, and diseases which are essentially different from it in their usual appearance, and which only acquire an adventitious resemblance to it under uncommon circumstances. Several cases have been described, of late years, under the title of *spontaneous hydrophobia*. I think it very evident, from the view I have exhibited, that no such disease ever exists. If those cases be analyzed, they will be found to belong to the class of hysterical, febrile, mental, or spasmodic disorders, and by ranking them under their proper titles, we shall at once clear this subject from a great and accumulating mass of error. By considering the matter in this point of view, we are also enabled to explain the contradictory reports, hitherto so perplexing, on the effects of remedies in rabies. It is easy to perceive, that evacuant and antispasmodic remedies would remove a difficulty in swallowing, occasioned by inflammation or spasm in the stomach or œsophagus; that bark and wine would cure it in cases of typhus, or of low mania; and that opium and the cold bath would be successful, when it accompanied tetanus.’

These false cases being set aside, the author thinks we may gain something in a practical point of view; for as the *real* disease is attended, in general, with inflammation of the stomach or œsophagus, we cannot hesitate to bleed and apply rubefacients, of the most active kind, to the skin, as near as possible to the seat of the inflammation.

From various circumstances, doctor F. is likewise disposed to believe, that congestion in the lungs is so frequent in *rabies canina*, as to constitute an essential part of the disease. P. 34.

'If,' says he, 'future dissections should prove, that congestion in the lungs generally appears in those who die of rabies, I confess that I should be disposed to consider this disease as dependent on the obstruction of circulation in that important organ. Accumulation of blood in the head, and compression of the brain, must be the consequence of such an obstruction, rapidly formed. The quick, panting respiration, anxiety and sudden debility, may be referred to the same cause. In fact, we find a similar degree of tremor attendant on the croup, which consists in inflammation of the trachea, and destroys by suffocation. That degree of inflammation in the stomach or œsophagus, which produces the difficulty of swallowing liquids, may not only arise from sympathy, but the symptom itself may occur in consequence of the state of the lungs alone.'

These are the principal conjectures, which doctor F. has ventured to throw out. Many of them, as he has justly observed, rest upon incomplete evidence; but they may serve to give a new turn to our inquiries on the subject. If, on the contrary, they should prove to be well founded, they certainly lead to a different mode of treatment, such as general bleeding, blistering, &c.

The second paper contains an 'account of the establishment of *fever-wards*, in Manchester.' The misery and 'havock produced by fevers, as well as the necessity of the institution, had been strongly pointed out in the former volumes, and we now find, that the scheme has been carried into execution with very considerable success. In describing the plan of this humane attempt, doctor F. occasionally introduces useful remarks on the means of obviating febrile contagion, and ultimately shows the possibility of preventing much of the evil arising from it.

In the close of the account, we find a short detail of the practice employed in *these wards*. There does not, however, appear to be any thing extraordinary in it, except the use of the cold bath. p. 87.

'I have not,' says the author, 'used it in the first days of fever, as danger is frequently to be apprehended from the tendency to congestion, particularly in the head. Perhaps the scrophulous constitution of a large manufacturing town, may render suppuration in the brain more frequent, in situations resembling ours. The severe cough, which so often attends our synochus and typhus, from their first appearance, also strongly contra-indicates this practice with us, at the beginning of the disease. But when the fever runs on to a great length, without any particular affection of the head or lungs, when common stimulants lose their effect, and when the extreme debility of the patient takes away all hope of restoring him by ordinary means, I find the cold bath eminently serviceable. Among the home-patients, I was frequently under the necessity of employing simple ablution with cold water, from the want of conveniencies: in the house of recovery we use the slipper-bath, and immerse the patient. I have never known any injurious effect produced; on the contrary, patients have often declared, that they felt themselves agreeably refreshed by it. In some cases, where great stupor accompanied the other bad symptoms, and where I was not without suspicions respecting the state of the brain, I have yet ventured on the use of the cold bath, after applying leeches, or cupping-glasses, to the temples, and I have had the satisfaction

fashion of seeing the patient recover, from a state little short of death. Immersion generally brings on very quiet and salutary sleep, in the course of an hour or two. One of my patients, in whom the effects of the bath appeared to go off towards evening, was bathed twice a-day.'

In the diarrhoea attending typhus fever, the doctor has found much advantage from cold astringent clysters. In one case, much success attended the use of a strong decoction of galls.

As there is much necessity for similar modes of removing the contagion of fever in other parts of the kingdom, we shall insert the author's concluding paragraph. P. 91.

'Institutions of this nature are particularly adapted to manufacturing towns, but, I believe, there is not a town in the kingdom, containing four thousand inhabitants, which would not be greatly benefited by similar establishments. Abuses and errors prevail every where among the lower classes of society, which require both instruction and assistance from the more enlightened. Much misery, much actual suffering, are unavoidable in all states of society, yet when the important interests of the poor are properly watched over, their calamities admit of great alleviation. The facts detailed in this paper have been collected, to shew by how simple a method, and with how slight an expence, one of the chief scourges of mankind may be disarmed of a great part of its terrors. Other towns, I trust, will perceive it to be their interest to adopt measures of the same kind. Reliance may be placed on our experience here, for I have been less desirous to celebrate the triumph of art, than that of humanity.'

The third essay treats of 'an affection of the lymphatic vessels, hitherto misunderstood.' It has been well understood, that a lymphatic vessel may be affected, by any irritating cause, from it's extremity to the point where it enters a conglobate gland; but our author supposes, that practitioners have not been aware, that all the lymphatics of a large limb may take on the inflammatory disposition from internal causes. This however he conceives to be the case in many instances, where the nature of the disease is little suspected, and the history which is given of the affection, and the mode of treatment, which has been pursued in some late cases, indeed, render it not improbable.

In noticing the case, which first led him to this view of the disease, the doctor says, P. 100.

'The tense swelling of the limb, clearly marked the distinction between the class of vessels affected, and those of the sanguiferous system. The absorbents were rendered incapable of performing their functions, by the thickening of the vessels, and the obstruction of the glands; but the arteries being in a sound state, the exhalents continued to pour out their fluid, which, not being absorbed, must stagnate in the cellular membrane. The theory and the fact accord perfectly with each other. The difference between this state of accumulation, and that of common dropsy, seems to be this, that when the lymphatics are generally inflamed, absorption ceases entirely, for the time; but that in cases of oedema, or anasarca, absorption goes on, though imperfectly, while there is any vigour in the habit. At length, absorption is stopped, in dropical cases, and the integuments give way; but

but before this event takes place, I have generally found the swellings assume the tense, shining appearance, accompanying the lymphatic inflammation.

‘ It is impossible to avoid indulging some reflections, upon an occurrence which seems to open new views in pathology. Our recent acquaintance with the absorbent system, has inspired a just diffidence, respecting its general influence on the doctrine of disease; and the care taken to discriminate the functions of this system from those of the heart and arteries, has, perhaps, occasioned a belief that they have fewer properties in common than farther observation will ascertain.’

This notion of the complaint, in the author’s opinion, explains many facts, in respect to the venereal disease, and the affections that take place after delivery. The experience afforded by one or two cases will, perhaps, by some, be thought too slight for the support of the conclusion which has been drawn.

On ‘ the croup,’ Dr. F. has offered the medical reader some useful remarks. The description of the disease is extremely correct. It is this: P. 134.

‘ Some days before the appearance of the croup, the child is fretful, inactive, and drowsy: the eyes are somewhat suffused and blood-shot, and the complexion is muddy, or rather livid. There is some degree of cough, which generally resembles that attending a common cold, but sometimes has the peculiar shrill sound, even from the first. This cough, in the course of two or three days, becomes violent and troublesome, and it is then necessary to watch the patient, with great attention. The dangerous attack is commonly made in the night, sometimes soon after the child is put to bed, but more frequently about midnight. The cough, on the approach of danger, has a shrill, barking sound, and returns in redoubled fits, the first of which, though very violent, is succeeded in a few minutes by a second, longer, and yet more violent. Every fit of coughing agitates the patient, to an extreme degree: the face is swelled and flushed; the eyes are protruded; a general tremor takes place, and there is a kind of convulsive struggle to renew respiration, at the close of each fit. There is no expectoration, at this period of the disease. As the complaint increases, the coughing fits are sometimes more troublesome, sometimes they become less frequent; but an incessant difficulty of breathing comes on, accompanied by swelling of the throat, about the place of the larynx: the head is thrown back, in the agony of attempting to escape suffocation, and the whole extensors of the trunk, and of the legs, are sometimes thrown suddenly into action, to assist the effort, so that the whole body is bent backwards, as in tetanus; in this attitude, and in this effort, the patient expires.’

This ought to be carefully distinguished from the spurious croup, the characteristics of which are these: P. 137.

‘ 1. In the spurious croup, the cough has not the shrill, whining sound, which marks it in genuine cases. It is hoarser, and the intervals are longer.

‘ 2. Respiration is not so much affected in the spurious croup, even when the cough becomes alarmingly violent; and the obstruction does not produce the sibilation peculiar to croup, but resembles more common dyspnoea.

‘ 3. The

‘ 3. The spurious croup is not attended with the restlessness, trembling, and palpitation of the arteries, which characterize the other.’

With regard to the treatment, Dr. F. justly observes, that whatever is to be done, must be done on the very first attack, as the disease frequently proves fatal in a few hours. He has no doubt, but that the genuine croup is a highly inflammatory disorder; in it's cure he therefore chiefly depends on large bleedings, blisters, and emetics.

On ‘ the whooping cough,’ the author is not so full; we, however, think, with him, that the disease requires more attention, than it has yet met with from physicians. The sum of Dr. F.'s practical directions, is contained in the following passage: p. 156.

‘ In the beginning of the disease, when it is accompanied by symptoms of fever and inflammation, bleeding is sometimes necessary. Blisters are more frequently necessary, and Dr. Armstrong's plan of exhibiting tartarized antimony, in doses which prove gently emetic, is undoubtedly very useful; chiefly, perhaps, by supplying the means of expectoration, to very young children. But after these preliminary steps are taken, I believe that the only remedy, which promises to shorten the disorder effectually, is the solution of white arsenic. I have employed this medicine, in several cases of infirmity-patients, with tolerable success; and I have occasionally given it in private practice, with so much advantage, that I think it deserving of farther trials. The dose with which I generally begin, is one drop daily, for an infant; and for children under seven, two drops, repeated according to the state of the symptoms. It requires some caution, to avoid the accumulated action of this medicine. The exhibition of the solution should be suspended occasionally, for a day or more, and the bowels should be gently opened, by means of a little calomel.’

On ‘ the use of the nitrous acid, in syphilis, and some other diseases,’ we have the results of some judicious trials. The effects of this new remedy do not, however, from these attempts, appear to be quite so favourable, as they have been represented to be in the trials of some other practitioners.

Dr. F. has found, p. 180, ‘ that the specific power of the nitrous acid, in venereal complaints, is limited, to certain symptoms, in the advanced stages. It seems to remove the pains of the long bones, and to act on the superficial ulcers of the third stage, but I should hardly be inclined to trust the cure of any well-ascertained venereal affection, to the acid alone. Mr. Simmons's trials of this remedy, which will be found in the appendix, show that the acid is capable of extinguishing the symptoms, in a recent case.’

He thinks, that we may, however, on the whole conclude, p. 185, ‘ that the nitric acid has a powerful effect in certain stages of the venereal disease, but that neither the extent, nor the permanency of this effect, is yet ascertained. That we have acquired, at least, a valuable auxiliary to mercury, an useful remedy against chronic rheumatism, and, what was much wanted, a palatable tonic.’

In the concluding paper, Dr. F. properly calls our attention to the treatment of the dying. This is a subject, which has been much neglected by the physician, though it unquestionably belongs to him, to point out the means of preventing those sufferings, which are caused by the prejudices, the officiousness, and the indiscretion of those, who attend

attend persons in the last moments of existence. The remarks of the author on this subject are not less humane than just; and they place the matter in a point of view, that cannot fail to produce a proper effect.

ART. VIII. *Medical Discipline; or Rules and Regulations for the most effectual Preservation of Health on board the Honourable East-India Company's Ships. In a Letter addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and published with their Approbation.* By Alexander Stewart, Surgeon in Southwark, and formerly of the Earl Talbot and General Goddard East Indiamen. 12mo. 120 pages. Price 2s. 6d. boards. Johnson. 1798.

THIS little production appears in many respects suitable for the humane purpose it has in view; though in point of matter or arrangement we find little or nothing new.

The author has addressed his regulations to the court of directors of the east-india company, in whose service he has collected the principal part of his materials. They are classed under the heads of cleanliness, air, diet, rest, exercise, clothing, and general remarks. On the first head, we rather suspect one of Mr. S.'s conclusions to have been too hastily made, as the experience of every day shows the contrary. It is this:

P. 19 — 'On the passage between the Cape and Bengal, two of the gunner's mess complained at different times of pains in the stomach and bowels; the cause of which at the time was not particularly attended to, as the pain was easily removed by a dose or two of a laxative medicine, and laudanum. Soon after our arrival in Bengal, three or four of the same mess were taken ill with a most violent attack of a particular kind of cholic, which proved extremely obstinate in all, and one with great difficulty escaped with his life. In endeavouring to trace the cause of this extraordinary attack, confined to one mess only, I learned that they had been in the habit of keeping their allowance of water, for the sake of coolness, in a vessel lined with lead, which, from the inattention and carelessness of their boy, had not been thoroughly cleaned from the time of leaving England. On examination, I found a quantity of mud and dirt (a kind of sediment from the water) adhering to the sides and bottom of the vessel, which I concluded had corroded the lead, or otherwise extracted some of its pernicious particles, so as to impregnate the water, and give rise to the complaint. The same vessel was kept in use for the remainder of the voyage, with the strict precaution, however, of daily cleansing it well, and no symptom of the complaint ever afterwards appeared.'

If water, or it's sediment, had the power of corroding and dissolving lead, the fact must long since have been established by the frequent use of water preserved in leaden cisterns.

Of the author's general directions on the subject of cleanliness we highly approve; but, we believe, little, if any advantage, is gained by combining with them fumigations with sulphur and tobacco; these, indeed, would seem rather to counteract than promote the purposes of the author. Fumigation is now pretty well known to produce benefit only so far as heat is concerned, and the effects of
this

this can be had without employing such substances as tobacco. The use of such materials as this last was founded on an hypothesis, which we believe the improvements in medical science have now nearly exploded. The following rules are judicious, and fully show the utility of the author's design:

P. 32.—‘ On leaving England, and in sailing from ports that ships occasionally touch at on the passage, it is customary to keep a part of the live stock (sheep, poultry, and hogs) below on the gun deck, even in midships, or in the very midst of where the men sleep.

‘ In such cases, it is evidently almost impossible to keep the deck either sweet or clean; and in so confined and crowded a place (more especially in hot latitudes) the men's breath, mixed with that of those animals, with the effluvia arising from their bodies, and with that of the different matters they discharge, must highly contaminate and vitiate the surrounding air, and render it very unfit for the purposes of healthful respiration.

‘ On the subject of touching at ports on the passage, I think it here necessary to observe, that in such cases ships should anchor at as great a distance from the shore as is consistent with carrying on the various duties, in order to avoid the land dews and exhalations, which often have been found extremely noxious and fatal.

‘ Anchoring to leeward of marshes, swamps, or thick woods, at whatever distance, should, if possible, be avoided; and particular care should be taken to keep the ports and scuttles constantly shut on the side next the shore in the night-time, to prevent the land wind from blowing in upon the men while asleep.

‘ Those who go on shore on duty should avoid getting wet, and be as little as possible exposed to the rays of the sun. They should on no account be suffered to sleep on shore at night, or lie down and sleep in the day-time, which they are apt to do after much fatigue.

‘ They should be on board about or before sun-set, to avoid the falling of the dews; and they ought never to leave the ship in the morning without a warm, comfortable breakfast.’

On diet we see many regulations of much utility recommended by our author; we, however, disapprove of that, in which he advises the use of a glass of *pure* spirits after the body has been exposed to severe cold and wet. The practice is founded on a popular error, which the more correct views of the physiologist have not yet been able to eradicate. Of the exception in favour of *punch*, in preference to *grog*, we do not think much more highly.

On the remaining heads we find many valuable modes of management inculcated with much earnestness, and a strong conviction of their importance. In short, Mr. S. has collected much information into a convenient compass for the naval practitioner.

ART. IX. *A View of the Perkinian Electricity, or an Inquiry into the Influence of Metallic Traitors, founded on a newly-discovered Principle in Nature, and employed as a Remedy in many painful inflammatory Diseases, as Rheumatism, Gout, Quinsy, Pleurisy, Tumefactions, Scalds, Burns, and a Variety of other topical Complaints: with a Review of Mr. Perkins's late Pamphlet on the Subject; to which is added, an Appendix,*

pendix, containing a Variety of Experiments made in London, Bath, Bristol, &c. with a View of ascertaining the Efficacy of this Practice. By Charles Cunningham Langworthy, Surgeon, of Bath. 8vo. 84 pages. Price 2s. Bristol, Bulgin; London, Johnson. 1798.

WE have here a very warm admirer of the perkinsonian electricity, who describes several cases of the successful application of the *metallic tractors*. He tells us, that he is settled at Bath, in order to devote his time and attention to this new and expeditious mode of removing diseases; and we think he could not have chosen a more favourable situation for the *metallic practice*. A short time will, we have little doubt, supply him with abundance of clinical facts in support of the new mode of cure. But let us see what he has already done: p. 9.

‘At Bath,’ says Mr. L., ‘during a short stay there, I removed an inflammatory gout in the foot, a chronic rheumatism in the jaws and neck: and accidentally gave relief to a clergyman about eight and twenty years of age, in a case of hemiplegia, by an effect so singular and unexpected, that I shall state it at length. This gentleman, about three years ago, suddenly lost his speech, and the use of his right arm, side, thigh, and leg.

‘It was early in the night that he was thus attacked, and while in bed, from which he was unable to remove. He however contrived to ring the bell, and procure assistance. A physician was called in, who administered medicine. By the morning he partly recovered his speech; but the whole of his right side remained useless, unattended with pain. A few days afterwards, violent pains came on in the muscles of the back, but without giving any relief to the torpidity of the limbs; these continued for a considerable time, and then subsided. Thus he remained nearly three years, with his speech imperfect, his right arm, side, thigh, and leg so useless, that he could neither turn in his bed, dress, undress himself, or walk without assistance, and his back subject to alternate pain and ease. He had resorted for relief to the various watering-places, and to physicians residing near them, and was at this time at Bath, with a similar view. Having read Mr. Perkins’s pamphlet, and heard that I had recently cured a severe rheumatism by virtue of the tractors, he applied to me.

‘He was, at this period, as to his limbs and right side, in the situation I have described, and had violent pains in the dorsal muscles and the lower regions of the back, but unattended with inflammation or tumefaction. I told him that it was *possible* my operating on his back might give him ease, but that I had no hope of producing any beneficial effects on his limbs, which appeared to be suffering under palsy, a case in which the perkinsonian operation had never succeeded in America. He was then under the care of Mr. Horton, an apothecary of high reputation and extensive practice, who had attended him for about three months without affording him any relief. I did not at that time express any desire to try the effects of the tractors, and left him without any experiment.

‘The next day he sent for me again: he was now in bed, and the pains in his back were more violent than usual. This determined him to try the tractors.

‘The

‘The seat of the pain was the oblique muscles of his back, on both sides the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ.

‘I began the operation on the right side of the lumbar vertebræ, by drawing the instruments from the latissimus dorsi, down the glutæi and the course of the sartorius and the femoral nerves, which I continued for about ten minutes, when he declared himself much easier. After my continuing the operation about five minutes longer, he said he was perfectly at ease; and to my astonishment, as well as his own, he could contract and extend his right thigh and leg, with great facility. He got out of bed and walked about the room without the assistance even of a staff, and could also make use of his right arm. This was about twelve o’clock at noon. The next day at the same hour I visited him again. He still retained the use of his limbs, and had experienced no return of pain. I repeated my operation, beginning as high up the back as the trapezius, and continuing it down the course I had before taken, to the vastus internus.’

And during a week’s residence at Clifton, he tells us, he has made several successful experiments in chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, and inflammatory sore throats, and given considerable relief ‘in a case of much more important nature, which is new in the perkeinean practice, and a happy discovery in the healing art. It is no less than an arrest and cure of a mortification or gangrene in one of the extremities.’ In this case, the dead part, ‘a spot larger than a crown piece,’ was restored to life, without any slough taking place.

The author’s account of his practice is thus modestly concluded:

P. 25.—‘After witnessing the efficacy of the perkeinean operation in the cases I have stated, and after what I have here written on the subject, my own faith in the science cannot be doubted. But, having thus offered my pretensions to the eye of philosophy, and the test of experiment, I am fairly before the public; and with all the deference due to it from one of the humblest of its members, confident of its candour, I patiently wait its decision.’

The remaining part of the pamphlet is filled by a review of the perkeinean opinions, a few experiments, and the histories of some cases of successful practice.

ART. X. *Essays, Physiological and Philosophical, on the Distortion of the Spine, the motive Power of Animals, the Fallacy of the Senses, and the Properties of Matter.* By C. H. Wilkinson, Surgeon, and Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital. 8vo. 203 pages. Price 5s. in boards. Low, Berwick Street. 1798.

IN science much is undoubtedly accomplished, when once the principles are fully comprehended. Of this Mr. W. seems to have been justly aware, though we cannot allow, that he has completely removed those obscurities and difficulties, that beset the young philosopher in his first attempts. Some of the essays are indeed well calculated to facilitate his progress, but in others there is too much mathematical or rather algebraical calculation. It is not easy for a mind unaccustomed to studies of this kind, clearly to understand the nature of the process that is employed, and still less to comprehend that

that of the demonstration. For those who are more advanced, Mr. W.'s papers are undoubtedly well conceived and usefully executed.

The first essay investigates a subject, that has long unavailingly claimed the notice of medical practitioners, distortion of the spine. Mr. W. takes it up in the only proper point of view, that of the philosopher, and endeavours to show the state of mechanical defect, and determine the quantity of advantage, that may be drawn from the contrivances of art.

It is truly observed, that,

P. 2.—‘ In its earlier stage a tendency to incurvation may in general be remedied, although this is rarely the case when in a more advanced period; a prevention of its increase becomes an object of consideration.

‘ This essay is only intended to examine what aid artificial contrivances may afford, and to endeavour to ascertain, on pure mechanical principles, how far we may approximate the admirably-regulated support of the different vertebræ in their natural state of curvature, that we may give strength to that part which is affected, and yet interrupt no corporeal motions; that our mechanical contrivances be as simple and light as possible, neither inconvenient from their weight, nor troublesome from their pressure.’

The want of the application of the principles of physiology and of mechanics to this subject, our author conceives to be the cause, why the instruments and machines, that have been generally employed, have been inadequate to produce any good effects.

Mr. W.'s first inquiry is with respect to the centre of gravity, which, in the spine, varies according to the state of incurvation. As to this point all the powers have a tendency, to it our supports should be applied. In considering the properties and advantages of the natural-formed spine, Mr. W. makes several judicious remarks, and fully explains the terms *centre of gravity* and *centre of percussion*. The principles of different instruments now in use are modestly censured, and the construction of more scientific ones explained.

P. 23.—‘ Supposing,’ says Mr. W., ‘ I am applied to in a case of distortion of the lower dorsal vertebræ. To merely take off the pressure of the head, the relief would be inconsiderable; although the collar is supported on the stays, yet ultimately there is the same degree of pressure on the dorsal vertebræ: whatever weight may be supported by the collar, the re-action of the supporting instruments is always equal. In the construction of an instrument we should be careful that the superincumbent weight on the diseased part of the spine should be perfectly removed, and that there should be no action of the instrument superior to the centre of gravity of the spine. By supporting that point which has a tendency to descend towards the earth, we support the whole system. From what has been previously observed, the ascertainment of this point, in every state of distortion, is no ways difficult; and for want of this attention is entirely owing the improper instruments that are at present adopted. This may forcibly be illustrated by analogy. If a garden wall should be in such a state as to require support, should we not be regulated

gulated in our application of such support by the position of the weakened part. If the wall bulges superiorly, in the middle, or towards the foundation, we should not, in all these circumstances, make use of the same support. The experienced architect will immediately ascertain that point where there is the greatest stress, and apply his support accordingly. Thus we ought to act with regard to the spine, and not in every case of distortion use one and the same instrument.'

On the causes that induce distortions, the author has done little more than bring under our view a few of the observations and experiments, that have been made by other inquirers. Whatever ingenuity there may be in the trials, we cannot think, that the causes of this disease can be ascertained by the crucible of the chemist. The remedial plan, which is slightly noticed by the author, is in general good, though it embraces nothing that is new.

'On the motive powers of animals' Mr. W. has displayed much ingenuity of observation, as well as facility of calculation, though the paper by no means completes the subject. Where data are so uncertain, our conclusions must frequently be liable to suspicion. In demonstrating the powers of motion in animals, indeed, difficulties oppose themselves from the influence of causes, the force of which we have not any means of calculating. Mr. W.'s calculations chiefly rest on the angles of flexion formed by the different articulations, but he has not the least idea of showing the velocity of any animal on mechanical principles.

The essay 'on matter and the fallacy of the senses' comprises a number of useful remarks and explanations. The author strongly contends against the doctrine of the fallacy of the senses, and on the best grounds, the structure of the different organs.

p. 67.—'Supposing a man,' says the author, 'were to exist, deprived of sensory organs—deprived of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, would not his existence be merely vegetative? If such be granted, it will necessarily follow, that all his acquisitions must originate from those senses. We find, that when man first emerges into existence, is likewise the infantine period of the senses, as yet unimpressed, as yet unexerted; he appears, at first, a kind of animated mass, without any intellectual powers; so it is ordained for the wisest purposes: for could we suppose a child evolving into the world, with its understanding in a state of maturity, all its senses in a moment thrown into rapid action, it would be distracted with astonishment, apprehension, curiosity, and suspense; its powers would be exerted with an impetuosity which would render them unsupportable: while, on the contrary, the acquirement of ideas is so gentle and gradual, that we necessarily acquire that moderation and self-government, that aptitude and readiness in restraining ourselves.'

All knowledge being derived from our external senses, the author takes a separate view of each of them. Here many conclusions of much interest are drawn. The author thinks it evident, that 'the sense of seeing is in no respect fallacious; that distance, magnitude, figure, motion, and colour are regularly and properly communicated

to the mind through the medium of the eye; that when we do err, it is an error of the judgment and not of the sense.'

The observations on the 'properties of matter' are introduced by a short account of the doctrines, that have been maintained on the subject.

Speaking of doctor Priestley's opinion, that the actions of intellectual beings may be explicable by the powers of the minute particles of matter, he considers the arguments in its support under these five heads.

P. 135.—1. The tendency of light bodies floating on the surface of water contained in a vessel towards the sides of the vessel.

2. The rise of fluids in capillary tubes.

3. The force with which two polished leaden spheres cohere.

4. Reflection and inflexion of light.

5. Expansion of bodies by heat, and contraction by cold.'

On each of these the author offers some explanation. He suggests the following as a more correct explanation of the cause of the rise of fluids in capillary tubes, than the usual one of *attraction of cohesion*.

P. 138.—'When we immerse in a fluid a tube of a narrow bore, we find the fluid rises to a certain height above the level. If a tube, twelve inches long, and whose bore does not exceed the twentieth part of an inch, be divided into twelve parts, when one part is immersed in the fluid, the water rises nearly one inch and a half in the tube above the level; when two parts of the tube are immersed, the ascent of the fluid is not much more than one inch and a quarter; when a third part is immersed, the difference is still less; so that when ten parts of the tube are immersed in the water, the rise is not more than a quarter of an inch; when the whole tube is immersed, the ascent is nothing.

'If the sides of the tube caused the fluid to rise by virtue of any attractive power, why should there be this gradation in the ascent of the fluid?

'It appears to me that this is explicable on principles more comprehensible than those which arise from the supposition of unknown powers.

'It seems to depend on the different elasticity of the air; the elasticity of the air is always a counteracting balance to the general pressure of the atmosphere; as a distended bladder preserves its distension, because the elasticity of the included air is equal to the pressure externally. If by any means the elasticity of the air is diminished, no longer a counteracting force, the atmospheric pressure will then evince its power. Bodies of many kinds, we observe, that are very elastic in a larger mass, which are not proportionally so in a smaller state, as glass, the most elastic of all bodies, is not considerably so when in a filamentous state, as in glass feathers: so with air, its elasticity being the action and re-action of its particles; in a minute column we cannot expect the same elasticity as in the surrounding unconfined air. By such a supposition every circumstance of the capillary tube is easily explained. When the tube is immersed in water, the water meets with less resistance in the tube, consequently the pressure of the outer air will cause the water to rise.

rise. When the tube has more of its parts immersed, then the ascent is not so great; because the air in the tube out of the water being nearer the atmospheric air, necessarily increases in its elasticity, and proportionally resists the rise of the water; this resistance increases the less portion of the tube there is out of the water, till ultimately the resistance is equal to the atmospheric pressure.'

Afterwards the author says,

P. 152.—'All these circumstances which have been adduced as proofs of the existence of certain powers, we find are reducible to pure mechanical principles. By rejecting such suppositions in our systems of philosophy, we shall simplify much; the ground work will be clear and evident, when the fundamental principles are cognizable to every mind. A student feels discouraged in his pursuits when embarrassed by crowds of *powers, ætherial atmospheres, attractive and repulsive influences*; not being enabled to conceive their existence, he is apt to attribute to his own inability what is in fact incomprehensible to all.

'Notwithstanding the great authorities of a Boyle, a Newton, a Boerhaave, and a Priestley, whom no one can revere more than I do, with respect to the simple properties of matter, I must give my vote of preference to the plain and easy doctrines of Des Cartes.'

On the 'homogeneity of matter,' and some other subjects, the author has thrown out many conjectures, which rather amuse than satisfy the mind of the inquirer. Mr. W. is however justly entitled to commendation, and we sincerely hope, that he will prosecute his philosophical researches.

BIOGRAPHY, &c.

ART. XI. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.* 5 vols. 4to. About 580 pages each, with plates. Price 1ol. 10s. in boards. Robinsons. 1798.

THIS splendid work is ushered into the world, at a period when english literature appears to languish, but it would at any time excite both attention and respect. Some portions of it have indeed obtained favour with the public, upwards of half a century ago; others have passed through the ordeal of more recent criticism; and those parts, properly called posthumous, lay claim either to the applause, or the censure of candid criticism.

It no doubt presents a singular, and at the same time a pleasing subject of contemplation, to behold the son of an english prime minister, powerful indeed, but odious in his day, declining the gilded path of ambition, and struggling for fame in the less guilty theatre of literature. He has indeed left behind him no monuments either of the triumphs of his country, or over it; we are not dazzled with the splendour of his designs, or do our heads turn dizzy with the temerity of his projects. But, on the other hand, we contemplate his studies, we participate in his labours, we enjoy the fruit of his toils, and we enter not only into his gothic cabinet, at Strawberry-hill, but are actually

made acquainted with his lucubrations, his pursuits, and even his inmost thoughts.

As we have reason to believe, that all the articles, not strictly termed *posthumous*, made their appearance long before the existence of our journal, we shall here notice the principal ones, paying less attention, however, to such as are merely *republications*.

In the preface by the editor, whom we understand to be Mr. Berry, we learn, that this edition includes not only the manuscripts bequeathed by lord Orford for publication, but also much new matter communicated by himself during his life time; and 'it has been still further enriched by the contributions of his executors and others of his friends, who, admiring his epistolary talents, had preserved every line of his writing; and who thought that by enlarging the collection of his letters, they were adding to a valuable and entertaining present to the public.'

So early as the year 1768, his lordship, then Mr. Walpole, began to print his works under his own eye at Strawberry-hill, and a first volume was actually finished, and part of a second was in a great state of forwardness; but his frequent indispositions, and, the unimportant light, in which he persisted to consider his own works, at length deterred him from carrying this design into execution.

It may not be amiss also to observe here, that considerable additions are made to the catalogue of royal and noble authors, and a postscript and appendix are subjoined. A large supplement is added to the historic doubts upon the life and reign of Richard III; and also a postscript occasioned by the late revolution in France. The whole contents of the second volume subsequent to the *Ædes Walpolianæ* are new to the public, the essay on gardening, and the counter-address on the dismissal of general Conway, only excepted.

The detection of the *Testament Politique du Chevalier Robert Walpole* was not published before, because that forgery had not been translated into english. The catalogue and description of Strawberry-hill has been hitherto only in private hands; the letter to the editor of the miscellanies of Thomas Chatterton, now first given in the fourth volume, was however printed at Strawberry-hill, in the year 1779. The 'Reminiscences' were presented to the two persons to whom they are addressed. Lord Orford always intended the hieroglyphic tales for publication after his death, and left a preface for that purpose. The correspondence with Mr. West appears also to be here published for the first time; we say *appears*, because respecting this, and many other articles, the language is such, as to render the circumstance equivocal.

The letters to ministers, and also those addressed to field marshal Conway, were never originally intended for publication, and it is here observed, that from this work perhaps, 'the character of that gentleman will be best known to posterity.' The preface concludes with a compliment to one of the editor's daughters, miss Berry, 'to whose retentive memory most of the names, dates, and circumstances alluded to in the correspondence were consigned by the author himself, during the course of that intimate friendship, and almost parental regard, with which, for several years before his death, both her and her sister were honoured. The reader,' adds he, 'it is hoped will

pardon, from the heart of a father overflowing with affection for a child, who from her infancy to the present moment has rendered his retired life a scene of domestic comfort, this public acknowledgment of the assistance he has received from her on the present occasion.'

Having thus given an abstract of the preface, we shall now endeavour to present an analysis of the work itself.

Vol. 1.—The first thirteen articles are poetical; the leading one, consisting of verses in memory of Henry VI, was written as far back as february 2, 1738. These lines, which are but indifferent, exhibit a marked detestation of popery. The second, an 'epistle from Florence,' addressed to the tutor of the earl of Plymouth, wishing him to impress a love of freedom on the mind of his noble pupil, is greatly superiour. Vol. 1, p. 7.

' But when your early care shall have design'd
To plan the soul and mould the waxen mind;
When you shall pour upon his tender breast
Ideas that must stand an age's test,
Oh! there imprint with strongest, deepest dye,
The lovely form of goddess LIBERTY!
For her in senates be he train'd to plead,
For her in battles be he taught to bleed.
Lead him where Dover's rugged cliff resounds
With dashing seas, fair freedom's honest bounds;
Point to yon azure car bedrop'd with gold,
Whose weight the necks of Gallia's sons uphold;
Where proudly sits an iron-scepter'd queen,
And fondly triumphs o'er the prostrate scene;
Cry, that is empire! shun her baleful path,
Her words are slavery, her touch is death!
'Thro' wounds and blood the fury drives her way,
And murders half to make the rest her prey.'

The house of Stuart is mentioned with great indignation towards the conclusion: p. 15.

' Retire, strict muse, and thy impartial verse
In pity spare on Charles's bleeding herse;
Or all his faults in blackest note, translate
To tombs where rot the authors of his fate;
To lustful Henrietta's romish shade
Let all his acts of lawless pow'r be laid;
Or to the priest,' &c.

The inscription for the neglected column in the place of St. Mark, at Florence, also breathes sentiments of liberty, and lashes the vanity and crimes of the house of Medici, with uncommon severity.

The epistle to Eckardt the painter contains a list and description of beauties, not only now become obsolete, but alas! with one or two solitary exceptions, absolutely extinct. The 'Entail, a fable,' commences with somewhat like a sarcasm on birth: p. 28.

' In a fair summer's radiant morn
A butterfly, divinely born,

Whose lineage dated from the mud
Of Noah's or Ducaleon's flood; &c.

The idea of the *caterpillar-conveyancer*, and the intended bequest of the mansion flower, are happily imagined.

Next follows an 'epigram on admiral Vernon, presiding over the herring fishery, MDCCCL,' which had doubtless still more *point* at the time it was written than now. P. 30.

' Long in the senate had brave Vernon rail'd,
And all mankind with bitter tongue assail'd :
Sick of his noise, we wearied heav'n with pray'r
In his own element to place the tar.
The gods at length have yielded to our wish,
And bade him rule o'er Billingsgate and fish.'

After the fugitive poetry comes the 'Mysterious Mother,' a tragedy, which once attracted much notice. The fatal secret is thus briefly unveiled, in a dialogue between Edmund and his mother, and the subsequent catastrophe produced : P. 122.

' EDMUND.—Swallow th' accursed fount!
Nor dare to say——

' COUNTESS.—Yes, thou polluted son!
Grief, disappointment, opportunity,
Rais'd such a tumult in my madding blood,
I took the damsel's place; and while thy arms
Twin'd, to thy thinking, round another's waist,
Hear hell, and tremble!——thou didst clasp thy mother!

' EDMUND.—Oh! execrable! [ADELYZA faints,

' COUNTESS.—Be that swoon eternal!
Nor let her know the rest—she is my daughter,
Fruit of that monstrous night.

' EDMUND.—Infernal woman! [Draws his dagger.
My dagger must repay a tale like this!
Blood so distemper'd—No—I must not strike—
I dare not punish what you dar'd commit.

' COUNTESS. [Seizing his dagger.]—Give me the steel—
my arm will not recoil.

Thus, Edmund, I revenge thee! [Stabs herself.]

The opinion of the author, respecting this performance, lays claim to great merit on the score of candour and ingenuousness.

P. 125.—' From the time I first undertook the foregoing scenes, I never flattered myself they would be proper to appear on the stage. The subject is so horrid, that I thought it would shock rather than give satisfaction to an audience. Still I found it so truly tragic in the two essential springs of terror and pity, that I could not resist the impulse of adapting it to the scene, though it should never be practicable to produce it there. I saw, too, that it would admit of great situations, of lofty characters, and of those sudden and unforeseen strokes, which have singular effect in operating a revolution in the passions, and in interesting the spectator. It was capable of furnishing, not only a contrast of characters, but a contrast of vice and virtue in the same character: and by laying the scene in what age and country I pleased, pictures of ancient manners might be drawn, and many allusions

allusions to historic events introduced to bring the action nearer to the imagination of the spectator. The moral resulting from the calamities attendant on an unbounded passion, even to the destruction of the criminal person's race, was obviously suited to the purpose and object of tragedy.

'The subject is more truly horrid than even that of Oedipus; and yet I do not doubt but a grecian poet would have made no scruple of exhibiting it on the theatre. Revolting as it is, &c.'

The epitaph on his mother being short and appropriate, shall have a place here: p. 131.

* To the memory
of

CATHERINE LADY WALPOLE, &c.

She had beauty and wit

Without vice or vanity,

And cultivated the arts

Without affectation.

She was devout,

Though without bigotry to any sect;

And was without prejudice to any party,

Though the wife of a minister,

Whose power she esteemed

But when she could employ it to benefit the miserable,

Or to reward the meritorious.

She loved a private life,

Though born to shine in public;

And was an ornament to courts,

* Untainted by them.

She died august 20, 1737.

The 'fugitive pieces' in prose are 'a scheme for raising a large sum of money for the use of the government, by laying a tax on message cards and notes;' the 'history of good breeding;' No. VI, VIII, &c. of the 'World;' the latter is the famous paper respecting Theodore, king of Corsica, and is followed by a supplement not much to his honour. The letter 'from xO HO, a chinese philosopher at London,' went through five editions in a fortnight, and if the 'inquiry into the person and age of the long-lived countess of Desmond' prove nothing else, it tends at least to demonstrate, that she must have exhibited an extraordinary instance of longevity. If we may believe what is deemed a very *moderate calculation*, she died at one hundred and forty-five years of age, and according to lord Leicester, actually walked from Bristol to London, and "might have lived much longer, had she not met with a kind of violent death; for she would needs climb a nut tree to gather nuts; so falling down, she hurt her thigh, which brought a fever, and that fever brought death."

The inscription on the picture of pope Prospero Lambertini, better known as Benedict XIV, seems to have flattered that prince exceedingly. This is followed by advertisements 'to Paul Hentzner's Account of England, in the year 1598,' 'to lord Whitworth's Account of

* * Mr. Pope said, "she was untainted by a court."

K k 4

Russia,

Russia, as it was in the year 1710,' to 'the Life of Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury,' &c.

The last article in the volume is the 'catalogue of the royal and noble authors of England, with lists of their works.' As this is much enlarged, we shall here mention a few of the personages, both english and scotch, who were not admitted into the former editions. 'Frederic prince of Wales,' 'Henry lord Paget,' 'James Ley, earl of Marlborough,' 'Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex,' 'William Fiennes, viscount Say and Seale,' 'Edward lord Montagu,' 'Ford lord Grey,' John Lowther, viscount Lonsdale,' 'George Verney, lord Willoughby de Broke,' 'Anne Hyde, duchess of York,' 'Mary, countess of Warwick,' 'George Douglas, lord Mordington,' 'David Murray, viscount Stormont,' 'Charles Hamilton, lord Binning,' Alexander Forbes, lord Pittligo,' 'Anne, viscountess Irwin,' 'Ferdinando, earl of Derby,' 'Grey Bridges, lord Chandos,' 'Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle,' 'Peregrine Osborne, second duke of Leeds,' 'Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield,' 'Baptist Noel, earl of Gainsborough,' 'Henry Fox, lord Holland,' 'William Pitt, earl of Chatham,' 'George lord Lyttleton,' 'Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk,' &c.

We shall here give a few specimens of the work, from 'noble authors omitted in former editions.' P. 538.

' HENRY FOX, LORD HOLLAND,

Never attempted poetry, I believe, till towards the end of his life, when a few copies of verses shewed that he neither wanted the talent, nor that that talent had wanted an edge.

' One poem by him is in the Annual Register for 1779.
' Lord Holland's rival,

' WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM,

' Is known to have dropped some complimentary lines "to miss Margaret Banks," (afterwards married to his brother-in-law, Henry Grenville,) and to "David Garrick;" and is said to have written other "small pieces:" but as Rome was more fortunate in Cicero's eloquence than his poetry, so was England in Mr. Pitt's; but the latter verses were not ridiculous like the consul's; nor did Mr. Pitt sport them but as accidental trifles. He had a more important advantage over the roman: he left a son of whom he would not have been ashamed. That he had the same superiority over his english rival in a brighter son, will not be so easily accorded.

' To lord Chatham were also ascribed, in the Universal Museum for december 1766, "verses on the death of lady Abergavenny," which in the additions to Pope's works are given to Charles duke of Dorset.'

' GEORGE LORD LYTTLETON.

' Learning, eloquence, and gravity, distinguished this peer above most of his rank, and breathe in all his prose. His "Epistle to Mr. Pope" is the best of his poetry, which was more elegant than striking. Originality seems never to have been his aim; his most known pieces, his "Persian Letters," and "Dialogues of the Dead," being copies of Montesquieu and Fontenelle; and his "Henry the Second," formed on the model of the ancients, was not adapted to the vivacity that is admitted into modern history. He published the latter himself, in

in five volumes in quarto; and the rest of his works collected by his nephew, Mr. Ayscough, were printed in one large volume in quarto, in the summer of 1774.

‘ There have also been published of his lordship’s writing, though not reprinted in the collection of his works,

‘ An epistle to William Pitt,’ (afterwards earl of Chatham) occasioned by an epistle to the latter from the honourable Thomas Hervey.

“ Some papers in Common Sense,” but I do not know which; and some political pamphlets, without his name.

“ Prologue to Thomson’s *Coriolanus*.”

“ Hymn to Eliza,” (his second wife) on their marriage; printed in the *St. James’s Magazine* for march 1763.

“ Letter to Mr. Boswell,” in the *London Chronicle*, May 11, 1769.

‘ He wrote most of the “ inscriptions ” in the gardens at Stowe; “ an epitaph on captain Henry Grenville; ” another on “ captain Cornwall,” in Westminster Abbey; and “ poems to general Conway and the countess of Ailesbury, after their marriage,” Mss.

‘ THOMAS LORD LYTTLETON

Was a meteor, whose rapid extinction could not be regretted. His dazzling eloquence had no solidity, and his poetry no graces that could atone for it’s indelicacy.

“ One of his speeches in the house of lords,” and “ a volume of his verses,” have been printed; and “ some lines he wrote to his wife ” were published in the *Westminster magazine*, No. v, 1773.

The following personage, father to his present majesty, has an asterisk prefixed before his name, intending to denote, that it did not appear in any former edition: P. 278.

‘ FREDERIC PRINCE OF WALES

‘ Wrote french songs, in imitation of the regent *, and did not miscarry solely by writing in a language not his own.’

The appendix contains some specimens of english poetry, by Charles, duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and kept as a captive here for twenty-five years.

After a lapse ‘ of four hundred years,’ those performances, we are told, ‘ have emerged into notice on the merit of poetry which till within these three years had never obtained that very common honour of being transmitted to the press.’

‘ The prince in question, I confess,’ adds Mr. Walpole, p. 562, ‘ was not of english blood royal; yet, as he paid us the singular compliment of attempting to versify in our language, such a *pursuivant* of poetic royal personages as I am, feels a sort of duty to enrol him in the college of arms on our mount Parnassus. The gentle prince, it is true, is indebted for the assertion of his claim to a fair lady, who, zealous to record and illustrate the writers of her own sex and country, delivered by the bye from the dungeon of a library a royal knight, who had long lain in durance among the manuscripts of the crown of France. The generosity of this fair champion is the greater reproach to the biographers of that nation, as she asserts, and seemingly with reason, that the royal prisoner whom she has set free, was the first

‘ * Philip, duke of Orleans.’

purifier of french poetry, an honour hitherto unjustly ascribed to Villon.' The following verses are by this prince: p. 564.

I.

" Myn hert (heart) hath send glad hope thys message,
 " Unto comfort pleasant joye and speed:
 " I pray to God that grace may inleed,
 " Without clenching or danger of passage.

II.

" In tryst to fynd prouffit and advantage,
 " Within short tyme, to the help of his need,
 " Myn hert, &c.
 " Unto comfort, &c.

III.

" All-yat he come, myn hert yn hermitage
 " Of thoght shall dwell alone; God gyve him med:
 " And of wishing of tymis shall him fed,
 " Glad hope follyw, and sped wel this viage.
 " Myn hert, &c.
 " Unto comfort, &c."

There is another, by the same prince, called " Rondeau en Anglois," and beginning thus:

I.

" When shall thows come, glad hope, y viage?
 " Thows hast tary'd so long many a day;
 " For all comfort is put fro my away,
 " Till that y her tything of my message,

II.

" Us hat that had, &c."

It would be unpardonable to omit the following N. B. affixed to the appendix: p. 567.

N. B. This addition was written before the revolution in France in 1789; since when the follies of that nation have soured and plunged into the most execrable barbarity, immorality, injustice, usurpation, and tyranny; have rejected God himself and deified human monsters, and have dared to call this mass of unheard-of crimes " giving liberty to mankind—" by atheism and massacres."

Vol. II commences with ' the Castle of Otranto, a gothic story.' This is evidently an attempt to blend the two kinds of romance, the ancient and the modern; accordingly, the *terrific* of the one, and the *probability* of the other, are endeavoured to be united in the same story. We still, however, find the former preponderating, in the scene, the age, and the agents. We behold the triumphs of superstition, the horrors of the moated castle, and ' the fleshless jaws and empty sockets of a skeleton, wrapt in a hermit's cowl.'

The numerous imitations possess, however, but a small portion of the merit of the original, and yet, after crowding the circulating libraries, they have at length taken possession of, and vitiated the stage!

The second article is ' an account of the giants lately discovered: in a letter to a friend in the country.' This, which was printed in 1766, is an humorous letter from a person in town to his correspondent

pendent in the country, in which the existence of the patagonians is ridiculed, and put on a level with the Cock-lane ghost.

'In short, my good friend,' observes he, at the conclusion, p. 102, 'here is ample room for speculation: but I hope we shall go calmly and systematically to work: that we shall not exterminate these poor monsters till we are fully acquainted with their history, laws, opinions, police, &c. that we shall not convert them to christianity, only to cut their throats afterwards; that nobody will beg a million of acres of giant-land, till we have determined what to do with the present occupiers; and that we shall not throw away fifteen or twenty thousand men, in conquering their country, as we did at the Havannah, only to restore it to the spaniards.'

'Yours,

S. T.'

'Historic doubts on the life and reign of king Richard the third' form the next article; and lord Orford seems to have been led to this discussion, by the purest and most honourable motives.

'It occurred to me some years ago,' says he, page 109, 'that the picture of Richard the third, as drawn by historians, was a character drawn by prejudice and invention. I did not take Shakespeare's tragedy for a genuine representation, but I did take the story of that reign for a tragedy of imagination. Many of the crimes imputed to Richard seemed improbable; and, what was stronger, contrary to his interest. A few incidental circumstances corroborated my opinion; an original and important instrument was pointed out to me last winter, which gave rise to the following sheets; and as it was easy to perceive, under all the glare of encomiums which historians have heaped on the wisdom of Henry the seventh, that he was a mean and unfeeling tyrant, I suspected that they had blackened his rival, till Henry, by the contrast, should appear in a kind of amiable light.'

'The more I examined their story, the more I was confirmed in my opinion: and with regard to Henry, one consequence I could not help drawing; that we have either no authentic memorials of Richard's crimes, or, at most, no account of them but from lancastrian historians; whereas the vices and injustice of Henry are, though palliated, avowed by the concurrent testimony of his panegyrists. Suspicions and calumny were fastened on Richard as so many assassinations. The murders committed by Henry were indeed executions—and executions pass for prudence with prudent historians; for when a successful king is chief-justice, historians become a voluntary jury.'

In a paper entitled 'a postscript to my historic doubts, written in february, 1793,' Mr. W. most feelingly observes, p. 251*, 'such horrors, such unparalleled crimes have been displayed on the most conspicuous theatre in Europe, in Paris the rival of Athens and Rome, that I am forced to allow that a multiplicity of crimes, which I had weakly supposed were too manifold and too absurd to have been perpetrated even in a very dark age, and in a northern island not only not commencing to be polished, but enured to barbarous manners, and hardened by long and barbarous civil wars amongst princes and nobility strictly related.'

'Yes, I must now believe,' continues he, 'that any atrocity may have been attempted or practised by an ambitious prince of the blood, aiming

aiming at the crown in the fifteenth century. I *can* believe, (I do not say I do), that Richard duke of Gloucester dipped his hand in the blood of the saint-like Henry the sixth, though so revolting and injudicious an act as to excite the indignation of mankind against him. I can now believe that he contrived the death of his own brother Clarence—and I can think it possible, inconceivable as it was, that he aspersed the chastity of his own mother, in order to bastardize the offspring of his eldest brother; for all these extravagant excesses have been exhibited in the compass of five years by a monster, by a royal duke, who has actually surpassed all the guilt imputed to Richard the third, and who, devoid of Richard's courage, has acted his enormities openly, and will leave it impossible to any future writer, however disposed to candour, to entertain one *historic doubt* on the abominable actions of Philip duke of Orleans.

• After long plotting the death of his sovereign, a victim as holy as, and infinitely superior in sense and manly virtues to, Henry vi. Orleans has dragged that sovereign to the block, and purchased his execution in public, as in public he voted for it.

• If to the assassination of a brother (like the supposed complicity of Gloucester to that of Clarence) Orleans has not yet concurred; still, when early in the revolution he was plotting the murder of the king, being warned by an associate that he would be detected, he said, "No; for I will have my (natural) brother the Abbé de St Far stabbed too, and then nobody will suspect *me* of being concerned in the murder of my own brother."—So ably can the assassins of an enlightened age refine on and surpass the atrocious deeds of goths and barbarians!

• Shade of Richard of Gloucester! if my weak pen has been able to wash one bloody speck, one incredible charge from *your* character, can I but acknowledge that Philip of Orleans has sullied my varnish, and at least has weakened all the arguments that I drew from the improbability of your having waded so deeply into wickedness and impudence that recoiled on yourself, as to calumniate your own mother with adultery. If *you* did, it was to injure the children of your brother—still *you* had not the senseless, shameless effrontery to shake your own legitimacy.—Philip of Orleans mocks your pitiful self-partiality—He in person, and not by proxy, has declared his own mother a strumpet, has bastardized himself, and for ever degraded his children as progeny descended from a coachman!—For what glory, for what object, far be it from me to conjecture!—Who would have a mind congenial enough to that of such a monster, as to be able to guess at his motives?

After this postscript, which is curious in every point of view, follows 'Ædes Walpolianæ, or a description of the collection of pictures at Houghton-hall in Norfolk, the seat of the right hon. sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford.' This is succeeded, with peculiar propriety, by 'a sermon on painting;' both of these were published many years ago.

• 'Nature will prevail' is a moral entertainment, in one act, and the *dramatis personæ* consist of only two men, 'Current' and 'Padlock,' and two women, if a fairy may be called a woman, 'Almadine,' and 'Finette, a country girl.' The scene is a desert island.

The three letters entitled 'thoughts on tragedy' contain many compliments to Mr. Jephson's 'Braganza;' and this gentleman is told, that he

he possesses the art of describing the 'tender,' which is far more difficult than the 'terrible.'

The 'thoughts on comedy' exhibit some very just remarks, and display great knowledge of the subject. Among other things, Mr. W. observes in this 'rhapsodical essay,' that 'comedy is far more difficult to an englishman than a frenchman,' and he supports the position with admirable reasons, arising from the language, manners, &c. of the french nation.

The detection of a late forgery, 'called Testament Politique du chevalier Robert Walpoole,' is a posthumous work, and affords an additional proof of the filial piety of the author.

"Ergo age, chare pater, cervici imponere nostræ :

"Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit."—Æneid. II.

The original was never translated into our language, and was so gross an imposture, that nothing, but Mr. W.'s attachment to the memory of a beloved father, could have induced him to set down the numerous fallacies contained in it.

In the 'life of Mr. Thomas Baker,' instead of wishing, as usual, to enhance the value of his subject, Mr. W. begins by observing, p. 341, that 'the deep or extensive learning of a man of letters is but a barren field for biography. His notions are speculation; his adventures, enquiry. If his studies,' adds he 'fermented or consolidated into compositions, the history of his life commonly proves but a register of the squabbles occasioned by his works, of the patrons he flattered, of the preferments he obtained or missed. The dates of his publications and their editions form the outlines of his story; and frequently the plans or projects of works he meditated are taken to aid the account; the day of his death is scrupulously ascertained:—and thus, to compose the life of a man who did very little, his biographer acquaints us with what he did not do, and when he ceased to do any thing.

'Nor are authors such benefactors to the world, that the trifling incidents of their lives deserve to be recorded. The most shining of the class have not been the most useful members of the community. If Newton unravelled some arcana of nature, and exalted our ideas of the Divinity by the investigation of his works; what benefactions has Homer or Virgil conferred on mankind but a fund of harmonious amusement? Barren literati, who produce nothing, are innocent drones, &c.'

Surely this introduction must have been written while the noble author was not only in a splenetic but a capricious humour, for he here affects to undervalue what it was the pride of his life to attain.

Before we quit this piece of biography, we shall transcribe the first paragraph of Mr. Baker's will: p. 369.

"In the name of God, Amen. I Thomas Baker, ejected fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, &c."

[To be continued.]

POETRY. THE DRAMA.

ART. XII. *Poems*, by Joseph Fawcett. Small 8vo. 183 pa. Pr. 4s. boards. Johnson. 1798.

WE have before had the opportunity of complimenting Mr. Fawcett's muse. Much may, undoubtedly, be expected from the poet, who
sung

sung in strains of appropriate energy the desolating calamities of war* ; but the subjects of the present miscellaneous volume do not, in general, admit of that powerful poetic elocution, and animated imagery, which the performance referred to so copiously displayed. A considerable portion of these pages is occupied in elegiac poetry, the language of which should be simple and affecting, correspondent to the subject and the sentiment; both of which are of a mournful and a plaintive nature. The second elegy, 'On the Calamities of Love,' was written soon after the tragical catastrophes of the Rev. Mr. Hackman and major André, who are recalled to our recollection in a solemn and affecting manner; to this elegy and the last two, one 'occasioned by the loss of several valued friends,' and the other, though of a similar complexion, pursuing a different train of thought, which is entitled 'Mortality and Hope,' we are induced to give a preference above the others, as flowing apparently in a more direct and spontaneous current from the heart; to these three, however, may be added, 'the Miseries of a guilty Mind,' which is inferior to none.

The most striking among the miscellaneous portion of this volume is a poem, which the author has entitled 'Change.' The object is to show the instability of sublunary situations, and the declension of all human grandeur; the poet takes a wide range in the field of history; the vanquished Pompey, and the fallen Wolsey, are succeeded by the picture of unstable greatness displayed in the character of that most unfortunate female, Jane Shore, the splendour and exaltation of whose early youth could only be equalled by the indigence and obscurity of her old age. The poet afterwards enlarges on the change, which is effected by the magic hand of death: the 'altered eye' of friendship, too, is exhibited, and from instances of transitory splendour among individuals he sketches the ruins of a fallen empire.

It should be observed, however, that this poem is not a trite declamation on the instability of human grandeur: the changes, which take place in the external condition of man, and which are called changes of fortune, whether instanced by individuals or communities, are principally exhibited to exhaust the subject, and make the piece a whole. Those pictures of change, for the sake of introducing which the poem appears to have been written, are such as take place in man himself, and affect either his animal, social, moral, or intellectual welfare: P. 94.

• But, say, can columns broke, and walls decay'd,
Engross the eye that marks the nation's fade?
Not fallen palaces it mourns alone,
And prostrate fanes, and theatres o'erthrown;
A more depressing image far it finds
In mouldering faculties and crumbling minds!!

An individual instance of mouldered faculties is offered in the case of dean Swift, whose declension from literary eminence into insanity presents a mournful and humiliating subject for contemplation to the reflecting mind; and certainly not less so, the picture of human degeneracy presented in the ignorant and inglorious descendants of those classic heroes, who once trod the shores of Italy and Greece.

* See Anal. Rev. vol. xxi, p. 388.

The prominent passages of the poem are a description of a man hanging over the corpse of his friend—The return of the traveller to his native land—The several falls from virtue, particularly in the gamester, and in the character of Mercator, are the two best passages of the poem, which happily concludes with a reference

- To HIM, who o'er this shifting scene presides;
Immortal king! from all mutation free!
Whose endless being ne'er began to be;
Who ne'er was nothing, who was ever all;
Whose kingdom did not rise, and cannot fall!

Many of the smaller poems are of inferior merit, and seem to have been the production of Mr. Fawcett's earlier years. The fragment addressed to the Sun, however, is an exception; it contains some passages which are sublime: we shall transcribe a part of it:—P. 149.

• To the SUN. A Fragment. Written in the Spring.

- Thou dazzling ball! vast universe of flame!
Idol sublime! Error's most glorious god!
Whose peerless splendours plead in the excuse
Of him that worships thee, and shine away
The sin of pagan knees! whose awful orb,
Though Truth informs my more enlightened creed,
Almost entices my o'er-ravished heart
To turn idolator, and tempts my mouth
To kiss my hand before thee. Nature's pride!
Of matter most magnificent display!
Bright masterpiece of dread Omnipotence!
Ocean of splendour! wondrous world of light!
Thy sweet return my kindled lays salute.

• Hail, amiable vision! every eye
Looks up and loves thee; every tongue proclaims,
'Tis pleasant to behold thee; rosy Health,
And laughing Joy, thy beauteous daughters, play
Before thy face for ever, and rejoice
In thine indulgent ray. Nature mourns
Thine annual departure; in despair,
Like one forsaken by her love, she sits,
And tears from off her all her gay attire,
And drowns her face in tears, and languid lies,
As if of life devoid: but lo, she lives!
She lives again! her glorious rover comes,
To wake her from her lethargy of woe,
And warm her into beauty with his smile.

• Fountain of inspiration! fir'd by thee,
Imagination's sacred tumults rise,
And pour upon the fair, immortal page,
The splendid image and the burning word!
Oh hallow'd hour! o'erflowing with delight!
Moments of more than earthly ecstasy!
When the blest bard, panting beneath thy rays,
Feels the fine rapture silently infus'd
Into his agitated breast; and full

Of

Of his bright god, with lofty fury raves,
Celestially disturb'd! till the strong flames,
That his whole soul to heavenly madness heat,
Have spent their blaze in all the rage of song!

' Great conflagration! whose immortal fires,
With mystic, everlasting fewel fed,
Flame with a generous fury, flame to spread
Far other scene than smoking ruin round,
Fair flowers and smiling verdure, fields that wave
With yellow wealth, and boughs that stoop beneath
Their blushing load, with affluence oppress!

' Great Father of the system! round whose throne,
In filial circles all thy children shine,
Exulting in thy kind, paternal smile!
Well-order'd family! for ever free
From jarring strife; harmonious moving on
In easy dance; and calling human life
To list the music of your silent glide,
And make its social system chime like yours.
Preceptors sweet of concert and of love!
Had but this noisy scene an ear to learn.

' Or is thy name, the student's sacred lamp,
Hung up on high, and trimm'd by Heav'n's own hand?
By whose pure light, more precious to his eye,
Than that which trembles on his nightly page,
(Man's puny tome,) with silent joy he reads
The broad, instructive sheet, which thou hast held,
All-wise instructor! to thy pupil man,
Through every age. Invaluable book!
In schools unrival'd, though but little read!
Fair, faultless piece! immortal work of Heaven!
Bible of ages! boundless word of God!
Writ in a language to all nations known;
And, through all time, with care divine, preserv'd
From all corrupt interpolations pure.'

The ode on the commemoration of the french revolution in the Champ de Mars is very animated; it was written before those sanguinary scenes had taken place, by which it has been disgraced, and consequently the author's 'immoderated admiration' of that event was prior to the many and mournful outrages, which have ensued.

Mr. F. is not sufficiently attentive to the consonance of his verses; such rhymes as the following are unquestionably vicious:—*fight, quit; glass, face; contrive, live; succeed, led; soar, tower; days, pass; renoum, gone*; &c. The occasional introduction of them is not only allowable but essential in a long poem, as an interruption to that continued harmony, which would pall upon the ear, but they are unpardonable when necessity does not demand them.

ART. XIII. *Tales of the Hoy; interspersed with Song, Ode, and Dialogue.* By Peter Pindar, Esq. 4to. 64 pages, with an engraving of the author. Price 3s. Richardson. No date.

WE

WE have the pleasure to introduce our old friend Peter Pindar once more : he is just arrived from Margate, as jocular, vivacious, sentimental, and as odd as ever ! A merry crew on board ! and a very wise one too, for following so cheerfully the advice of their most noble captain. P. 14. 'Ladies and gentlemen, you are all welcome on board ; and as we shall not reach London till to-morrow, in God's name let us drown old Care in the bowl.—Here's a pretty little pond of punch ; and when we suck that dry, we'll fill another and another ; so God prosper the vessel, and send us a pleasant passage !' Captain Noah, after this exordium, nominates himself toast-master, mounts his large elbow-chair, assumes his sceptre, alias hammer, and commanding silence, after having sung his own song, calls upon his passengers to contribute, in their turn, to the amusement of the party. First of all, Mrs. Bliss is called on : P. 21. 'Indeed, captain, my song will be a serious one—nothing more nor less than an epitaph on my poor dear girl, Corinna ; the best creature in the world, as well as the most beautiful—she was cruelly used ! she died a martyr to the tender passion.'

P. 23.—'CORINNA'S EPITAPH.

'Here sleeps what was *innocence* once, but its *snows*
Were sullied and trod with disdain ;

Here lies what was *beauty*, but pluck'd was its rose,
And flung like a weed to the plain.

'O pilgrim, look down on her grave with a sigh,
Who fell the sad victim of *art* ;
E'en Cruelty's self must bid her hard eye
A pearl of compassion impart.

'Ah ! think not, ye prudes, that a sigh, or a tear,
Can offend of all nature the God ;
Lo ! Virtue already has mourn'd at her bier,
And the lily will bloom on her sod.'

Mrs. Bliss is so good-natured as to sing another song, and then Mr. Buck is called on, who tells the old tale of the 'Widow of Ephesus,' with a great deal of humour. Master Tagg, the taylor, is knocked down for an extempore.

P. 42.—'Come, fire away !' quoth the captain, 'and I will afterwards tip you a specimen of my lord Salisbury's poetry, on a fly that pitched on the cheek of a pretty woman at Hampton-court. My lord's butler, who was my passenger the last trip, shewed it to me as a great curiosity. The king and queen have seen it, and *admired* it. All the servants agree that he is a pestilent man for a rhyme—O Lord ! there's a deal of genius among the quality now—much improved of late—could not read nor write formerly, I've been told—now they write verse and prose like mad—and then there's my lord Carlisle can tip ye a hundred rhymes in a half an hour—but my lady does not like his verses ; for he scrawls the chairs and tables over, and walls, whenever the poetry-fit is upon him—and then he makes up *such* wry mouths, and grins when he is going to be delivered of verses, as though he was bewitched. My lady watches his face like a cat, and

stalks behind him, with a bit of wet sponge, to rub all out again, that the furniture mayn't be disfigured and spoiled. The servants are ordered too, by my lady, to take notice of his rhyming *tantarums*, and be ready to rub.'

Master Tagg gives his extempore, and 'now for my lord Salisbury's fly!' p. 44.

'Verses on a fly that pitched on the cheek of a most beautiful young lady. By lord Salisbury.

'Happy, happy, happy fly!
Were I *you*, and *you* were I!
But *you* will always be a fly,
And I remain lord Salisbury!'

'Ladies and gemmen, a very pretty thought! tender and sentimental, and touching. You see that my lord is a dab at a distich.' Master Barnacle is next called on, and sings a simple and affecting ditty, 'Poor Tom.' Master Squibb, a news-monger, a bit of an editor, comes next in rotation, but he has nothing to offer—not a slice of a song—not a tittle of a tale, to enliven the evening.

Friend Peter, however, introduces no idle character: if master Squibb is not witty himself, at least he is the cause of wit in others, for the captain makes a shrewd, sarcastic attack, on the fraternity of quidnuncs and news-paper editors. Miss Lucy Languish afterwards sings a song, and the ladies and gemmen, in conformity to the proposal of captain Noah, 'adjourn the court for a handful of minutes, take a peep at the moon, and put a few questions to the weather.' We are promised to have a speedy account of what passed at the adjourned meeting.

Peter Pindar's satirical talents are sufficiently well known; and we have before remarked his felicity in turning a compliment. The following verses, which occur in the present *dramatic composition*, on the fall of the statue of Apollo from the summit of the organ, on the head of Shield, as he was playing, afford an additional example. p. 45.

'On a day, on Shield's crown,
Apollo leap'd down,
And, lo! like a bullock he fell'd him!
Now was not this odd?
Not at all—for the god
Was mad that a mortal excell'd him!'

ART. XIV. *A Translation of the Passages from Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Writers, quoted in the Prefaces and Notes to the Pursuits of Literature, a Poem in four Dialogues. To which is prefixed, a prefatory Epistle, intended as a general Vindication of the Pursuits of Literature, from Various Remarks which have been made upon that Work. By the Translator. 8vo. 103 pages. Price 3s. 6d. Becket. 1798.*

THIS pamphlet ought certainly to be bound up with the *Pursuits of Literature*; for a translation of the numerous and learned notes, which swell that work, will, generally speaking, be useful to the readers

ders of it. The prefatory epistle, which is intended as a *general* vindication of the Pursuits of Literature, is solely employed in repelling the attacks, which are made by the author of the Progress of Satire: two or three times, indeed, are noticed the "Impartial Strictures on the poem called the Pursuits of Literature," &c. We have already given our opinion on each of these replies, and on the work which provoked them; we feel no disposition, and perceive no necessity, to be diffuse on the present occasion. The perusal of this prefatory epistle, for which we think it not improbable, that we are indebted to the author himself of the Pursuits of Literature, has afforded us much entertainment; it is written with a great deal of vivacity; a vein of sarcastic humour pervades it; and it is enriched with quite as much poetical imagery as the satire, which he attempts to vindicate.

ART. XV. *A Day at Rome: a Musical Entertainment, in two Acts, as it was damned at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Thursday, Oct. 11, 1798.* 8vo. 32 pages. Price 1s. Symonds. 1798.

MR. Charles Smith is a little angry at the damnation of his farce: and, considering the terms of contempt, in which it has been spoken of by some of the public prints, he is 'inclined to hope, that by publishing it, no farther loss of reputation can be sustained.' We are somewhat surprized, that this "dramatic trifle" should have been visited so rudely, for it seems to us fraught with every requisite for securing a tumultuous approbation; a highlander talks broad scotch, an irishman makes a plenty of bulls, and a city-brewer's wife favours the audience with a specimen of the London dialect, all executed in the happiest style of extravagance and buffoonery. What a capricious animal is that many-headed monster, the Public! How are we to account for the rough treatment of Mr. C. S.'s farce? It has neither a harlequin, nor a ghost.

L. L.

NOVELS.

ART. XVI. *Arthur Fitz-Albini, A Novel.* In Two Volumes. 12mo. 567 pages. Price 7s. sewed. White. 1798.

UNDER the form of a novel, we are here presented with the effusions of a gloomy and misanthropic imagination, a *caricature* of the human species and of society. The author, disdaining established customs, though in matters indifferent, in a prefatory address to the reader, prefixed to the *second* volume, describes himself as possessing 'no talents for popularity, no manners of general conciliation, no pliancy to the affectations of fashion, no submission in sentiment to the *cant* of the day.'

P. 11.—As 'too proud to solicit a seat as the dependent of ministers, or great men; too poor to carry on expensive and uncertain contests, against indian extortion, or the usurious plenty of loan-contracting bankers, he sees the most stupid, the most ignorant, and the most profligate of mankind, while they can bribe thousands of drunken voters, and pay, without ruin, the prodigality and

fraudulent charges of tavern-keepers, and interested agents, step over his head with brutal insolence, while he is left in the shades of a silent retreat to soothe his indignation by the flashes of imagery and sentiment that now and then break in upon its darkness.

‘Dark indeed is the scenery around him; or worse than dark:—a wide waste of mental sterility, in which no literature, no refined intelligence, no intellectual stores even feebly flourish.—But a set of beings,

“nati consumere fruges,”

conceited in proportion to their ignorance, and self-important in proportion to their insignificance, meet to disgrace wealth, and be a satire upon education; while, if there be one, whom his unhappy lot has placed among them, addicted to more worthy pursuits, him they mark out for the object of their unceasing persecution; attempt, by the clamour of numbers, what they cannot effect by reason; watch his foibles; exaggerate his faults; and with the low buffoonery of chimney-sweeps, cover with dirt him whom they cannot overcome.’

We should be sorry to aggravate the sorrows of disappointed expectation, but we are inclined to suspect, generally speaking, that he, against whom every man’s hand is raised, must, by raising his hand against every man, have previously provoked this universal animosity. By him who practises ‘no manners of conciliation,’ who bends neither to custom nor fashion, little sympathy or affection can be expected. Singularity, whether real or affected, in things unimportant, the fastidious assumption of rigid superiority to the modes and manners of those, with whom we are destined to act a part on the same stage, betrays an overweening self-estimation, a want of judgment, and a superficial acquaintance with the human mind. A steady course of principle is perfectly consistent, except on extraordinary occasions, with suavity of manner, and a graceful conformity to the claims and customs of society, in the common occurrences and intercourses of polished life. By cultivating the sympathetic rather than the selfish sensibilities, by turning our eyes outward, and ceasing to brood over our own imaginary importance, we shall acquire juster views and form less partial conclusions. He who habitually contemplates the *dark* side of every object, who values himself upon being *poetically* miserable, who considers discontent as a mark of peculiar refinement, will never want occasions of distress. The truly superior mind modifies circumstances, studies the art of *happiness*, and learns to extract *good* even from “the soul of evil.” The general complexion of the production before us, which is a highly distorted representation of human character and society, has betrayed us into the preceding reflections. The reader, who is led by the title-page, to expect the combinations and intricacies of a novel, will experience some disappointment on finding himself plunged into tedious disquisitions on the dignity and advantages of aristocracy, on the merits of our political constitution, on finance and taxation, on the vulgarity and degradation acquired by commercial pursuits and occupations. To which is added a panegyric on the virtues and talents of administration, with animadversions on the character and conduct of one of the most illustrious and distinguished

tinguished leaders of opposition, concluding with the following pathetic apostrophe.

P. 48.—“Wherever I turn my eyes, the prospect is involved in impenetrable gloom and horror. Proscription, desolation, murder, famine! O that my fate could be like that of the incomparable lord Falkland!”

Our author, upon the whole, evinces in his performance some powers of thinking, though he appears to have considered objects through a partial or imperfect medium, and reflects them with little interest or imagination: his work is rather a collection of desultory essays and reflections, than a novel; the story by which they are connected has but few incidents, and these few are tinged with the same dark and gloomy hue. We perceive no marks of those extraordinary powers, either in the writer or his hero, to which they seem to lay claim, and they might with equal propriety be admonished in the words of one of the characters introduced. ‘As all brilliant parts (i. e. their possessors, or those who fancy themselves possessed of brilliant parts) are too apt to be led astray by romantic views, you must excuse me for telling you, that you seem sometimes to indulge in a few impracticable notions, which experience will not justify.’

ART. XVII. *Octavia*. By Anna Maria Porter. 3 vols. 12mo. 750 pages. Price 10s. 6d. in boards. Longman. 1798.

Miss Porter's novel, if it do not rank with the highest class of similar productions, possesses much interest and vivacity. In portraying the manners of fashionable life, she seems to have had Mrs. D'Arblay in view: her miss Arabin appears to us a design from the animated portrait of Mrs. Arberry, in *Camilla*. If, in the execution, considerable inferiority to a novelist, unrivalled in the display of dramatic and fashionable character, appear, it does not greatly detract from the merit of a younger and less experienced writer. We would hint to our fair and sprightly author, that she has been injudiciously lavish, particularly in the first volume, of the *cant* phrases, the ephemera of a day, of the modish *vulgar*, and which, when no longer current, will appear equally disgusting and unintelligible. A writer, while he “catches the living manners as they rise,” should know how to discriminate and aim at extending his reputation beyond the present moment. What sensations, a few years hence, will be excited in the refined reader, when expressions like the following are described as proceeding from the lips of beauty and elegance? “O they're *cut*, fir,” says the lovely Antonia, alluding to a quarrel and separation between a beloved brother and uncle. “A *piece of fun*, from beginning to end,” exclaims the more delicate and sentimental Octavia. Again, Antonia, expressing her approbation of military men, “*hang* their bravery, if it was not clothed in scarlet, I would not *pick it off the streets*.” On the same occasion, “the town will look a little lively again; there will be *fine picking for us girls*.” “Lord, where's the *fun* of listening to a man one hears every day?” “Your copper-plate writing is *voted a bore now a-days*.” “Giving the waistband of his breeches a *hawl up*.” “Like him! echoed Octavia, his very *ditto*!” “Men have no right to take affronts; it's *vastly* impertinent in Ar-

lingham, and I'll row him for it." "The elegant *sprawl* of her figure."

Octavia, the amiable heroine, quits the room, leaving her friend Adelaide "to quiz the old people," i. e. a respectable uncle and aunt. It is, perhaps, difficult, in aiming at a familiar and colloquial style, always to avoid meanness: yet familiarity is very distinct from *vulgarity*. We recommend to the good sense and taste of Miss P. a future consideration of this subject. A little too much stress is laid, throughout her production, upon beauty, fashion, and high descent, a common fault with novelists, but productive of pernicious effects on the minds of youth. Merit sometimes may appear, undignified by titles, and beneath a homely garb.

ART. XVIII. *The Mountain Cottager, or Wonder upon Wonder*. From the German of C. H. Spiess, 12mo. 296 pages. Price 3s. 6d. sewed. Lane. 1798.

A PLEASANT and ingenious tale, lively, fanciful, and well written. Miss Anne Plumptre is, we understand, the translator of this interesting little novel. A. G.

LAW.

ART. XIX. *General Observations on the Power of Individuals to prescribe, by testamentary Dispositions, the particular future Uses to be made of their Property; occasioned by the last Will of the late Mr. Peter Thelluffon, of London*. By John Lewis de Lolme, LL.D. Author of the Book on the "Constitution of England." 4to. 37 pages. Price 1s. Richardson. 1798.

THE late Mr. Thelluffon, third son of Mr. Isaac Thelluffon, and citizen of Geneva, after residing some time in the capacity of a banker in Paris, repaired to London, acquired an immense fortune, (upwards of 700,000*l.* sterling), and laid it out in trust for certain uses, by will.

Mr. De Lolme, his countryman, who has repeatedly distinguished himself as a man of letters, here contends, that the investing of money in this manner is contrary to the usual policy of states, and the limitations of law.

The following quotation exhibits a summary of his reasoning on this point:

P. 24.—'By way of resigning the subject of the above digression, and returning to the subject of those *trusts* described in former pages, I shall repeat what has been observed in those former pages; which is, That the business of such *trusts* is a course of prepared disobedience, defiance, call for submission, and threat, put upon the legislature (see page 19). It is, moreover, a course of resolution never to shew any return for services performed by other individuals, and of declaration of such resolution, abetted by threats.—And the intent of the previously engaged or bonded course of proceeding, is, in the case of the *trust* left by the Mr. Peter Thelluffon, confessedly to collect, exact, raise and enlarge the *trusted* property, and ever defend it against being diminished from its present

increased

increased state, and also against being confined from being farther increased: this plainly-appearing intent of the scheme and business makes it scarcely possible that the case of such a scheme might be slighted or despised.

‘ It may be observed that that *trust* just mentioned is conjoined with other additional circumstances of such a nature as make it still less possible that the case of such a scheme and business might be slighted or despised.

‘ In the first place, the business of the *trust* is entered upon, in the very first instance and outset, with a beginning stock of property which, in lands and money together, has been ascertained to amount to more than seven hundred thousand pounds. The scheme being entered upon with such substantial means, the effect must be, that the bad example of the defiance, and the threatening authoritative call for submission, which are to continue to be put upon the legislature throughout the continued business of the *trust*, must become a very conspicuous bad example, and a subject of general observation; which must needs prove highly injurious to the credit of the legislature.

‘ Nor is this all: the whole of this great property is to be realized into landed property by purchases. To which add, that those lands so purchased, are to have afterwards other lands continually added and united to them, by means of succeeding progressive purchases, continued to be successively made with the whole of the progressively increasing masses of the rents and profits of all the lands progressively purchased and united before. And, as the scheme of these progressive purchases is to be carried on during a space of eighty, or perhaps a hundred years, or more, it must follow, that the extent of the progressively united lands will, at length, prove equal to several english counties. Out of this extent the authority of the british legislature will be excluded by the superior efficiency and authority of the unmodifiable *trust*. A distinct administration will, of course, be formed within the compass of that extent; which administration will be on a different establishment from those of the counties palatine of Chester, Lancaster, and Durham, and the stannaries of Cornwall, inasmuch as the authority of the legislature will have no access to the department; being excluded, as just said, by the superior efficiency and authority of the *trust*. That administration will be in the nature of an american congress (as it stands at present), in the middle of Great Britain; with this difference too, that as the managers of the *trust* will have engrossed the rights of voting for the counties and for the boroughs purchased by them, they will be able to influence the measure of the british legislature:—which they will continue to do till such time as it will suit them entirely to give up that part of the scheme, and to become wholly unconnected as well as independent.

‘ Other ambitious *schemers* will also be induced, by the brilliancy of the undertaking, to set up similar powerful *trusts* and *land-uniting* managements; by means of which the british legislature will be turned out of other english counties, in the same manner and upon the same plan as just described.’

As the extraordinary will in question contains a project for redeeming the national debt, this circumstance is alluded to as follows:

P. 34.—‘ The late Mr. Peter Thellusson, by way of indemnity to the community, has bequeathed to the national sinking fund an eventual chance of obtaining the whole of the property that shall happen to lie accumulated at the expiration of that long course of years during which the accumulating management is enjoined by his will to be carried on,—in case, at that period, there happens to be no living person issued from those persons of his family who were living at the time of his decease (july 1797); which persons must all be dead before the accumulating management ceases. Some of the last-mentioned living persons were very young at the time of the testator’s decease; and others were just born; and others have been since born at such a distance in point of time as to make them deemed to have been then living.

‘ But what bribe, what indemnity can be offered to the legislature, to make them consent to their own annihilation! What bribe, what indemnity can be offered to the legislature, that can make them knowingly and expressly give their consent to the establishment of a previously-engaged course of prepared disobedience, of defiance, of call for submission, and of threats put upon them; such call for submission being supported by the display of an association engaged and ready to abet the call!—(See before, pages 18, 19, and also 10.)

‘ What bribe can induce them expressly to consent to the establishment of a previously-engaged course of resolution never to shew any return on account of benefits received, and of declarations of such resolution; that is to say, an engaged course of breaches of the peace; and of threats too, by the allegation and display of an engagement and association with strangers, asserted to be ready to support the breaches of the peace! (See before, pages 18, 19.)’

We apprehend, if Mr. De L. had looked into Mr. Yorke’s celebrated tract on forfeitures, he would have found much able reasoning in close analogy with the subject under discussion.

POLITICS. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ART. XX. *A Timely Appeal to the Common Sense of the People of Great Britain in general, and of the Inhabitants of Buckinghamshire in particular, on the present Situation of Affairs; with References to the Opinions of most of the British and French Philosophers of the present Century.* By J. Penn, Esq. Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. 8vo. 120 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1798.

MR. PENN, who we believe is descended from the great quaker of the same name, after a short dedication to the bishop of St. David’s, and some preliminary matter, professes to examine the chief objects of popular discontent in the following order;

1. The restraints of religion and morality;
2. The unequal distribution of wealth;
3. Inequality of rank;

4. The

4. The severity of our penal code ;
5. Disregard of the good-will expressed for us by the french ;
6. Religious establishments ;
7. Partial representation ;
8. The imperfect diffusion of knowledge ;
9. Indisposition to peace ;
10. The weight of taxes ;
11. The discouragements of agriculture ;
12. Restrictions of trade ;
13. The distresses of the poor ;
14. Ministerial influence ; and
15. The attachment to persons, as well as things, endeared to us both by intrinsic merit and antiquity.

In respect to religion, the author prefers Mr. Paley's plan of teaching morality by referring to scripture authority, rather than that of Mr. Hume by separating the sanctions; and while treating of the article of jurisprudence, he wishes a broad distinction to take place, between positive and circumstantial proof; he at the same time expresses a liberal wish, that the sentence of the law should always rest on 'demonstrative certainty.'

The following passage is entirely in favour of the present system, and we give the extract, in order to convey the author's ideas on this subject :

P. 51.—'All arguments do not appear to me exhausted in favour of church establishments; and as they have been so much the butt of the enemies of government, owing to an idea of an alliance with superstition, I have wondered at it. If we can picture to ourselves that horrid state of things, which would be exhibited by a country without religion, yet even then an order similar to the clergy will appear most strictly consonant to reason, or rather to consistent frenzy. In every country, the care of its archives, the superintendence of education, or the cultivation of the science of morality, and attention to its interests, are matters of peculiar moment, from their serious nature. Objects, therefore, of this sort, even alone, having a character very different from more general ones, may naturally prompt a nation to confer separate dignity on persons whose business it is to promote them. Importance rather claims distinction than disregard; and every argument, but the more abstruse ones drawn from theology, justifies this mode of conferring it, upon general principles, and consistent with the just ultimate views of the wildest sectaries. Whoever acknowledges the importance of such serious concerns, may think, especially in new countries, too much deference shewn them, but must applaud the circumstance of shewing them *some* deference in the formation of a church establishment, and see besides that *one sect is intended as much to benefit from its principle as another.*

'There is something very dignified in the circumstance of persons whose business it is to be versed in morality, forming a part of the senate, in order, as other members give their opinions upon the law of the land, to shew how that is regulated by the law of God; for religion *includes* morality, and may be considered as the comprehensive moral code both of believers and unbelievers; which latter, if they had their will, would establish, many of them,

them, too narrow and exclusive a system. These persons, in our house of lords, properly observe a decent silence upon common questions, where nothing militates against justice or religion; but in the contrary case, express a disapprobation, which is the more emphatic, from this rare delivery of their sentiments. It is thus that the law in Britain flows purer from its source, and its healing rills must be the less mingled with any thing noxious, because those who are best acquainted with the poisonous plants of vice, are posted where they grow, to eradicate them, instead of being forbid to ascend the stream beyond stations where a tedious process would scarcely effect a purification of its tainted waters.

‘To my assertion, that from this mode of reasoning all sects may be esteemed interested in the church establishment, it may be objected, that every sect does not enjoy the privileges it confers on our clergy. But a similar inference may be drawn from partial representation in parliament, which I shall next consider. The metaphysical politician might form such an idea as this of the constitution perfected. He might suppose a king, lords (including bishops) and commons, who might belong to any sect, and the latter of whom should be chosen according to a regular proportion of constituents and representatives. The bishops in this case would be partly what they are now, and partly different. They would, on the one hand, be possessed of that degree of apparent power, which *british* priests now safely possess, and which, with singular and striking propriety, aims at giving effect to morality; but, on the other hand, that power would be shared so as to gratify the imaginations of the fanciful; which it is not now, any more than that which is enjoyed by the members of parliament. For, as I have observed, our constitution in church and state is to be defended upon the same rational principles, though a difference between them would be made by the theologian; whose arguments, however, do not convince persons of the church of England, and should be considered separately.’

Under heads x, xi, and xii, the author endeavours to comfort us respecting some essential points in a well regulated government:

p. 89.—‘x. Concerning the weight of taxes, the usual and natural remark, to silence the clamour of discontent, is, that it will not be found such as to prevent the rapid improvement of the country, nor to induce our manufacturers to remove their capital from it, in such number, as to render them at all regretted by those who remain behind; but that a wealthy cultivated country, like ours, which is in debt, may be more productive of comfort to its inhabitants, than a poor and barren one, which is ever so little burdened with taxes.

‘xi. The discouragements of agriculture complained of, are chiefly the preservation of old customs; some of which are every day partially ceasing to prevail, as the wisdom of the legislature, and interests of private persons direct. Should any great progress in agriculture be made by the enemy, there can, I think, be little doubt, that perceiving our advantage, we shall seek it, and rival him in doing what the wild adventurous spirit of revolution

may have shewn practicable; nor will those, I dare say, whose interests may seem to stand in the way of a change, want the spirit necessary for it, if ever it is recommended, not by declamation, but by argument.

'xii. Restrictions of trade by various old laws which it is found inexpedient to repeal, but little argues an unenlightened government, adverse to the freedom of trade. They, by no means, prevent our supposing those great talents at the head of affairs, which are naturally ambitious of the extension of commercial liberty, as a flattering proof, wherever it is practicable, of enlarged views and transcendant capacity; but permit us to rest satisfied, that whatever can be done, is secretly doing, to improve the condition of mankind. If we turn our attention to that nation which most encourages our declamations on liberty of trade, as a necessary consequence of the destruction of our ancient laws and government, we shall find it so far from setting us an example of what it recommends, that to the present day history can furnish no instance of commercial tyranny equal to that which it is at this moment exercising in Europe.'

In sect. xiv it is assumed as a basis of argument, 'that the weight of the minister is absolutely necessary.' The author concludes with the following prayer:

P. 119.—'May the author of all good inspire the natives of the british islands, whatever part of the earth they inhabit, to cease to cherish an unnatural enmity against their country; and whether religion, politics, or private pique, alienate their mind from it, to weigh well the question, whether they could by any other means better promote their own interests, and employ themselves for the improvement of society, than by instantly so far forgetting every cause of discontent, that the sun may in the next century, first rise upon them, as subjects favouring all the upright views of their rulers! May he inspire the party which is in power to preserve as temperate a conduct as is compatible with necessary energy; to recommend opinions rather by their own truth and beneficence, than the criminality which fancy and enthusiasm undistinguishingly attach to their disbelief; and benevolently to favour every innocent propensity of human nature; so that a marked progress may appear made by us in morality, on a comparison of this with the ensuing century! And may he crown all our patriotic endeavours with the most complete success, and perpetuate our excellent constitution, in a perpetually improving state; rendering it the present preservation, and future safeguard, of the world!'

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ART. XXI. *Considerations upon the State of public Affairs, in the Year 1798. Part the Third. The domestic State and general Policy of Great Britain.* 8vo. 105 pages. Price 2s. Rivingtons. 1798.

To such as have read our observations upon the first and second part of these considerations, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing concerning this third part, but that it is written in the same style and manner with the former two. The author of them sees every thing favourable to England in the state of Europe since the, in our minds,

minds, unfortunate conclusion, of the negotiation at Lisle. It is curious enough to see how he flourishes on the subject of that transaction.

P. 2.—‘ We have followed, with joyful and expanded hearts, our common father and our sovereign to the temple. We have offered the public vows and thanksgivings for victories granted to our arms, for the triumphs of our flag, and the empire of our seas.— Shall we return no humble act of gratitude and devotion for the ruin we have escaped and infamy we have avoided? Is there no piety, no prostration for defence and safety, and calamities from which we have been rescued? Do we reserve all our religion for the pride of success? Have we no feeling nor sense of deliverance?’

But if it were permitted to weigh, and balance, and compare the gifts and mercies of Providence, and to examine and discuss occasions of piety and motives of thankfulness; is there any man endowed with the sense and feelings of a man, who could pause or hesitate between the measure and magnitude of these favours, for which we are all come at length to acknowledge our gratitude? Is there a being possessed of thought and reason, who could doubt which boon is the greatest, which mercy the most signal and effective? or fear to pronounce which day has saved the country, the eleventh of october or the seventh of september; the triumph of lord Duncan, or the disappointment of lord Malmesbury; the victory of the admiral or the defeat of the ambassador? But that illustrious victory could not change an article in our capitulation. The king’s ministers boasted of their moderation, as they called that fit of memorable despair in which they projected the surrender of their country! They were still eager to sign those faultless terms, and subscribe those glorious conditions. Lord Duncan reaped but unprofitable laurels. Their shadow was not suffered to fall upon his country. The first care of those who governed it, was to separate themselves from his fame and disclaim the benefit of his victory.—The noble admiral could not save his country, because his country would not accept of salvation; but the noble minister brought back with him his country’s safety, because the enemy would not accept of it’s ruin.—The victorious commander, and a defeated enemy, could not serve an unwilling state; but the defeated minister, and an unwilling enemy, have preserved it against it’s will.—The noble admiral had every help from human means, from his own undaunted mind, from skill, from courage and perseverance. The valour of his fleet, the justice of his cause, the auspices and character of the british name and arms seemed to assure, and prophecy, and conspire to success: but the noble minister has saved his country by a defeat in which there is no human participation nor concurrence. His glory is undivided and unshared, or shared only with the enemy who rejected him.—We fought against ourselves and were not conquered; we called in the enemy and he would not come; we were saved in spite of our own cowardice; we have survived our own treasons and despair.—And can any one pretend to doubt where is the juster cause of gratitude, and the more visible interference from above? When we were preserved from the enemy by means of our own virtues, or from ourselves in spite of our treachery and baseness? Whether the hand of heaven is more conspicuous,

spicuous, when it deigns to prosper a just and noble effort, and entitled by its own strength and prudence to succeed, or when it arrests the course and proclivity of ruin: when it extricates from dangers of our own contriving, protects from our own conspiracy, and saves us from our own dagger?"

We were mis-informed, when we ascribed these pamphlets to the pen of lord Auckland.

ART. XXII. *Letter to a Minister of State, on the Connection between the political System of the French Republic, and the System of its Revolution. Translated from the French of Mallet du Pan.* 8vo. 55 pa. Price 1s. Longman. 1797.

This pamphlet commences with a severe censure on the cabinets of princes, who have never contemplated the force and effects of the french revolution. The government of France is considered as a disorganizing oligarchy, fortified with a prodigious increase of territory, surrounded by conquered or submissive monarchs, by shaken or subdued states, by terrified tributaries, or impotent foes.

After depicting the late triumphs of the republic in Italy, the author proceeds to consider her future projects. 'The southern part of Europe subjugated, Germany dismembered, a prey moreover to intestine divisions and civil wars, in the midst of which the revolution will first place her machines, and soon after her standards, the emperor reduced by force to the necessity of abandoning his only ally, the directory will turn all their thunder against England. On that constitution which acts as an incessant satire on the democratic extravagancies of the french conventions—on the king of a *free* nation—on a state more rich, more industrious, more flourishing, than modern France—on that receptacle of so many treasures—on that power whose weight still serves to ballast the continent—they have resolved to inflict a mortal blow. It is absurd to suppose that the desire of recovering a few colonies will ever inspire the french government with an idea of peace. They have devoted the Antilles to desolation—they have covered them with a crowd of desperate banditti—they are less anxious to regain what they have lost, than to reduce that whole archipelago to ashes.

'And on this head they play almost a sure game: for the duration of the war authorizes the establishment of the revolutionary system in the colonies, sanctions the rage of equality, and justifies the destruction of property. Peace in a few years would produce the same effect: for the colonial system of the republic continuing to subsist after the war, they will soon have converted the islands into streams of blood, and heaps of ruin, as they have already converted St. Domingo. As well might the colonies be thrown into the sea, as abandoned to the consequences of the french revolution, on the faith of a treaty of peace.'

We are next told, that France wishes to remain at war with Great Britain; and, in order to balance our naval power, endeavours to exclude us from Portugal, Naples, Venice, Trieste, and the north of Germany. Mr. Burke's eighty thousand incorrigible jacobins are considered 'as 80,000 servants of the directory,' and the 'Irish Defenders'

Defenders' are said to be 'nothing more than highwaymen and thieves by profession.'

It is allowed, however, that the dangers, which threaten Europe, are not likely to be averted by a continuation of the war. They can only be obviated, we are told, by a peace favourable to the allies; and to achieve this, the influence and even the intervention of the forces of the neutral powers is invoked.

The translator asserts in the title page, and also intimates in the preface, that this is the production of Mallet du Pan, but we do not consider it as equal to the other works avowedly written by that writer; and are inclined, on many accounts, to question the authenticity of this pamphlet, so far as his name may be involved.

ART. XXIII. *A Letter translated from the French of M. de Calonne to the Author of the Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs at the Commencement of the Year MDCCXCVIII.* 8vo. 36 pages. Price 1s. Hatchard. 1798.

AFTER several complements to the author of the 'Considerations,' Mr. de Calonne says, it is not enough to prove, that it is the essential interest of England, to continue the war with France, &c. but,

'You ought to shew, in *what manner* the war may be continued, so as to produce advantages proportioned to the evils it inflicts; how to manage that this *necessary calamity* may not become an *insupportable calamity*; and how the war can be carried on, without being protracted to too long a period.

'I admit most willingly, and from conviction, that the prolongation of hostilities will multiply the maritime triumphs of England, and extend more and more her colonial conquests, and at length completely crown the glory of her flag. I also allow that the english who have every thing to hope on the seas, have very little to fear on their own territories; and that the project of invasion, so pompously announced and so meanly prepared, will fail in its execution, if there was any thing more than a *menace* meant by it. But it is no less true that the very prolongation of the war, if it is without an end, or even without a near period, would become more fatal than defeat; for however great the resources may be, a long continuance of extraordinary efforts of itself must exhaust them: as what is always on the stretch must break in the end:

"Cito rumpes arcum,
"Tensum si semper habueris."

'It is this, then, that England has most to dread, and which is the most essential to prevent; and on this point I think your work defective, because (like many others) you speculate much, but propose nothing.'

The following passage may, perhaps, prove interesting:

'At this moment, when people are lost in conjectures about the expedition for which Buonaparte embarks with a great many troops in the Mediterranean, I do not believe there is any project to bombard Naples, nor any design to extricate the spanish fleet, that they

they may fail away to Ireland: the one not agreeing with the dissimulation the french now discover, the other being an absurdity which they have never shewn; and neither the one nor the other according with the kind of preparations they have made, nor with those principles which seem to regulate their undertakings.

‘ I rather adopt an idea less known but more suitable to their interests, more appropriated to their system, more analogous to their character, more astonishing in itself, more gigantic in its object, and therefore more likely to provoke their audacity; it is to sail to the Dardanelles, set fire to the russian ships, restore the Black sea to the turks, and penetrate together with them into Poland, there to usurp it, under pretence of delivering it from usurpers; to make it free in appearance, in order to subdue it in reality; to republicanize that unhappy country, in order to render it contagious to all its neighbourhood, and to make it an advanced post to reach those powers, who think themselves the most removed from their physical and moral aggressions.’

The author seems to think, that we ought once more to engage in a continental war, and expend our blood and treasure, in support of allies, who before deserted us: for a peace between France, and the great powers on the continent, ‘ will be fatal for England, if she alone is excluded, if she has long to contend singly, against an agricultural and warlike nation, at this time amounting to thirty-three millions of inhabitants, whose young men have no other profession, inclination, or resource, than that of arms.’

ART. XXIV. *Thoughts on a new Coinage of Silver, more especially as it relates to an Alteration in the Division of the Pound Troy.* By a Banker. 8vo. 104 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Sewell. 1798.

It having been generally believed, that it is in the contemplation of government, to make some alteration in the present standard of the silver coin, an idea, in some measure, confirmed by a late act, the author has been at considerable trouble, both to acquire and communicate information on this subject. He forcibly deprecates every idea of an abasement of the silver coin, and, indeed, seems to think, that any alteration whatever would be attended with the most serious consequences.

In order to convey a proper notion of this subject, he first gives a brief account of the state of the coins during some preceding reigns, and shows, that the reduction of the standard of silver, in Edward the sixth’s time, occasioned an unusual and uncertain value to be affixed to all the necessaries of life.

He next considers the ways in which the standard may be altered, with the consequences likely to arise from a debasement of it; and seems very properly to survey such a measure as somewhat in the nature of a robbery, when ‘ done with an expectation of advantage to the king or prince;’ for ‘ it is evident, that the benefit he obtained must be paid by other persons, and those other persons must be his own subjects, who are compelled to exchange their commodities according to the regulated price of silver and gold in the country; while foreigners, valuing your coin as bullion only, will not take it but for it’s weight and quality:’

lity : and thus, therefore, in the first instance, it becomes a tax upon all people who are to receive money upon former agreements, and again to all those who are indebted by former contracts ; as less only can be claimed than is owing, and less will be paid than is justly due, by making a part of a guinea, or shilling, pass for a whole one, and bear the same name, though of an inferior intrinsic value.'

He next considers the alteration of the standard of silver as operating generally on all coins ; observes, that at this critical moment, it would be impolitic to create an unnecessary and vexatious cause for repining ; and thinks it would be much better to lay a tax of five *per cent* on every species of property, than to alter the pound troy from 62 to 65 shillings.

The author estimates the whole quantity of silver coin now in the nation at about six millions in crowns, half crowns, shillings, and sixpences. 'These last,' adds he, 'upon an average, are worth but $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., the shillings but $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., the half crowns only 2s. 2d., and the crowns, perhaps, 4s. 8d. ; which, to keep up the public faith, must be called in, and paid for at 6d., 12d., 30d., and 60d., and to a loss of 25 *per cent* upon the whole, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling. Such is the statement, as far as my opportunities of experiment enable me to decide ; but be the loss two or three *per cent* more or less, it is plain a considerable one must ensue ; and I hardly conceive that, at this moment, we should willingly grant a sum to make this good without much animadversion ; and it will be a bold measure to throw the loss upon the actual possessors of the silver at the time of passing the bill : this coin is chiefly in the hands of the middling and lower class of people ; and can we suppose, for a moment, such a severe loss must not create a ferment, or is it possible it can be otherwise ?'

It has been contended, on the other hand, that one grand object will be gained by this measure, viz. the deterring the coinage and circulation of base money ; but it is here shown, from the practice that now takes place relative to the new copper pence, that this nefarious trade cannot be so easily suppressed. The necessity of any alteration at all might have been precluded, in our author's opinion, by the occasional issue of small sums from the bank.

This pamphlet evinces much meritorious research, and seems to be the production of a man greatly attached to the present government.

ART. XXV. *A Plan for redeeming Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of the Three per Cent Funds, and for improving the Public Revenue more than Three Millions Three Hundred and Forty-two Thousand Pounds a Year, without raising any new Taxes, and without diminishing the Income of any Person.* 39 pages. Price 1s. Hatchard. 1798.

THE author begins by approving of the sale of the existing land tax, because, in the first place, it is very unequal, and in the second, because the sum of money now expended in the collection will be thus saved. He then recurs to the scheme of disposing of the crown lands, and enumerates

enumerates the advantages accruing from it; after this, he insists on the disadvantages agriculture labours under from tithes, and wishes to sell them, and pay the clergy out of the interest of the purchase-money, which is to be vested in stock for this purpose.

The following is a summary of his various schemes for supporting public credit, without grinding and oppressing the subject: p. 33.

i. It is reckoned, that the sale of the present land-tax, when accomplished, will take 66,000,000*l.* of the three per cents out of the market, and will increase the public revenue 180,000*l.* a year.

ii. By the sale of the crown lands, as the grants happen to expire, I reckon that at least a capital of * 6,666,666*l.* in the three per cents will be redeemed, and that the national revenue will be augmented by at least 190,000*l.* a year.

iii. By the abolition of tithes, and the consequent improvement of land, the public will indirectly get 750,000*l.* a year.

iv. By selling the tithes of the church, and vesting the money in the three per cents, seventy-two millions of this stock will be taken out of the market, and the public will gain 660,000*l.* a year, after paying the clergy an annuity fully equivalent to what they used to receive from the tithes.

v. By the conversion of estates held by leases under the church for twenty one years into freeholds, and vesting the money thereby raised in the three per cents, I estimate that 43,913,043*l.* will be thereby redeemed, and that government will moreover receive an annual profit of 817,391*l.* a year, after paying the clergy the full amount of what they were wont to receive from the estates.

vi. By the conversion of estates held by leases for lives under the church into freeholds, and placing the money thereby raised in the three per cents at 50, I reckon that 37,500,000*l.* of such stock will be taken out of the market, and that the nation will clear 625,000*l.* a year by the measure, after paying the clergy as much as they used to receive before.

vii. By the conversion of copyholds into freeholds, it appears, that both the lessor and the lessee might be benefited, and that four millions of the three per cents might be redeemed, producing to the public a revenue of 120,000*l.* a year.

Upon the whole, therefore, these different plans of finance are calculated to take 230,979,709*l.* of the three per cents out of the market, and to advance the public revenue 3,342,391*l.* a year, without imposing one additional tax upon the community, or diminishing the

* This calculation goes upon the supposition, that the sale of the crown lands, which, according to the principle laid down, ought to have raised five millions, will only raise a sum one third less, or 3,333,333*l.* and that this sum is laid out in the three per cents at 50, producing an income of 200,000*l.* a year, from which is to be deducted the original rent of 10,000*l.* a year. But if the sale of the crown lands should raise the full sum of five millions, it will redeem ten millions of stock, and clear 290,000*l.* a year for the public. And if the original rent of the crown lands should be more than I have supposed, the public advantage will be more in proportion.

income of any individual. And it is a farther recommendation of them, that they have no tendency to corrupt the morals of the people. They require no distressing oaths to be taken, hold out no advantages to dissimulation and falsehood; and do not place the knave and the unprincipled upon a better footing, than the honest man, *that feareth an oath*. Whereas, there is much reason to apprehend, that these charges are applicable to a heavy tax, lately enacted, which one of our senators described, as offering a premium to falsehood, and a bounty upon perjury. But the plan that is now proposed in the newspapers, of raising the supplies for next year by a tax of ten per cent upon all income, is still more likely to promote falsehood and perjury, and destroy that reverence for truth, upon which the welfare of society so much depends. But the baneful influence of such a tax upon the commerce of the country, the difficulty, perhaps insurmountable difficulty, of carrying it into execution, and after all its inefficacy to answer the purpose, as well as the moral profligacy it is likely to introduce, will, I trust, when duly considered, prevent its being established by law. And what need can there be for so exceptionable a measure, when the schemes I have proposed, are free from all these objections, and calculated to raise a much larger sum?

ART. XXVI. *Observations on the Taxation of Property. Chiefly extracted from the Daily Advertiser of the 6th, 9th, 16th, 21st, 27th, and 30th of December, 1797.*

WE are here told, that 'taxes upon articles of consumption, and upon expenditure, are open to every objection that taxation is liable to;' that 'money is almost the only thing that is not taxed, though it is obvious it is the only thing which ought to be taxed;' and, that 'every tax, except that upon property, is rather a *penalty* upon certain modes of enjoying property, which, if those modes are as harmless as others not taxed, is a palpable injustice, and frequently amounts nearly to a prohibition of friendly intercourse.'

The author concludes by presenting us with a form of an oath, and recommending a *per centage* on all property.

ART. XXVII. *Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in Consequence of the several Motions relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Including the Whole of the Examinations taken before the Committee; the Correspondence relative to the Exchange of Prisoners; the Instructions of Colonel Tate, &c. 8vo. 133 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Wright. 1798.*

SOME observations highly unfavourable to the humanity of our government, relative to the treatment of French prisoners, having been circulated on the continent, this business was taken up by the house of commons, and a report delivered on the 9th of may, 1798. The following passage will illustrate this subject.

P. 1.—'After examining such of the papers and evidence as belong to the first head, it appears to your committee, that the british government, actuated by the most liberal motives, from the moment that the chance of war had made the prisoners of the enemy an object of public attention, was careful to provide such places of confinement

finement as were most consistent with the internal safety of this country, and the general accommodation of the prisoners themselves; that in every instance the most humane regulations were framed for their treatment, both in the prisons and the hospitals; that medical attendance of every kind was provided in the most ample manner; that every reasonable check was introduced against fraud and imposition; and that the prisoners themselves were permitted, without restraint, to appoint inspectors of their own, with a view to the just delivery of the allotted rations; that complaints were far from being discouraged; and that the contractors, whenever liable to censure, were rigorously proceeded against and punished: and as the best proof that the prisoners had cause to be satisfied with their treatment in most instances, the same contractors as were employed by our government, have been continued since the superintendence has been transferred to agents appointed by the directory of France.

‘It appears that, from the commencement of the war to the first of january 1796, the care of the french prisoners was vested in the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen.—The principal prisons in England were, Portchester and Forton, near Portsmouth; Plymouth; Stapleton, near Bristol; Norman Cross, near Stilton, was not built till april 1797; Liverpool; Roskof and Kerguillack, between Penryn and Falmouth, besides other places of temporary confinement, and prison ships at different ports. The regulations adopted were the same as in the two last wars, both with respect to prisoners in health, and the sick. The daily rations of provisions for prisoners of the former description were, one quart of beer, one pound and half of bread, one third of an ounce of salt, three quarters of a pound of beef, except on saturdays, when four ounces of butter or six of cheese were substituted; half a pint of pease four days a week. When greens were issued in lieu of pease, each man’s allowance was one pound of cabbage, stripped off the stalk, and fit for boiling.

‘These rations varied occasionally, as circumstances required. In may 1795, on account of a temporary scarcity of fresh beef, it was withheld two days in the week, and salted provisions supplied in lieu; and in august 1795, on account of a scarcity of bread, the quantity of that article was diminished for a time, but the deficiency was made up by additional pulse or vegetables. Upon any complaint of consequence, a visitation was made by a commissioner of the board, to the spot where the complaint arose, for the sake of enquiring into it, and if well founded it was instantly redressed.

‘As an additional check upon the agents and contractors, among the rules which were hung up within the prison, in the language of the prisoners, was a scheme of the rations of provisions, which were subject to the inspection of a committee appointed by the prisoners, and selected from themselves. A contractor at Falmouth, who had failed in his engagement, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the county goal, and to be fined 300l.

‘The agents and surgeons at all the different prisons were furnished with instructions, from which they were in no instance to deviate, without applying to the Sick and Hurt Board. In addition to the prison surgeons, others were selected by the board from among the prisoners; and tea, sugar, fruit, and porter, having been added

to the diet for sick british seamen in our hospitals, the same articles were added to the diet for sick french prisoners. In the prisons each man was allowed a hammock, paillasse, bolster, and blanket or coverlet. The straw of the paillasse and bolster was changed as often as occasion required. The bedding in the hospitals was the same as in the hospital for british seamen.'

The following are the resolutions entered on the journals by the committee.

P. 15.—*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, That the charge of cruelty towards french prisoners of war, which has been brought against this country, is utterly void of foundation; and appears to have been fabricated, and industriously supported by the enemy, for the double purpose of justifying their own ill treatment of british prisoners, and of irritating the minds of their countrymen against this nation.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, That the british prisoners of war confined in France, have been treated with a degree of rigour and inhumanity unwarranted by the usages of war among civilized nations.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, That the british government has always manifested a desire of entering upon a cartel of exchange on the most fair and liberal terms: that it has even offered to accede to any which could be adopted, consistently with what is due to individuals and to the nation; and that the obstacles to a negociation have arisen from the extravagant and unprecedented demands of France; and from the refusal, on our part, to abandon the customary and acknowledged principle of the law of nations, which has been grossly violated in the person of sir Sidney Smith.'
s.

EDUCATION. SCHOOL-BOOKS.

ART. XXVIII. *An Essay on the Education of Youth.* By John Evans, A. M., Author of the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, together with it's Sequel; and Master of a Seminary for ten Pupils, Hoxton Square. 8vo. 37 pages. Price 1s. Symonds. 1798.

MR. Evans, whose name has appeared at different times in our Review, as author of several little performances not destitute of merit, now lays before the public his sentiments on the education of youth, a concern in which, he announces, that he has lately engaged. From the limits of the present Essay, the view which he takes of education must necessarily be rapid and cursory, but his remarks, which are delivered in a neat and lively style, evince, that the subject is familiar to his mind; the course that he sketches, though rather extensive for a common school, is liberal and judicious; and the books, which he recommends, are, in general, standard works, in their respective departments. The lectures on the Nature of the British Constitution, and the Evidences of Revealed Religion, if sufficiently adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils, are likely to prove a valuable addition to the common course of instruction.

ART.

ART. XXIX. *Outlines of a Plan of Instruction, adapted to the varied Purposes of active Life. To which is added, a detailed View of the System of Studies, Commercial and Professional, moral Management, Discipline and internal Regulations, adopted in the Literary and Commercial Seminary, established by the Rev. Samuel Catlow, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.* Folio. 74 pages. Price 5s. in boards. Johnson. 1798.

THE former part of this production, exhibiting a scheme of general instruction for the middle classes of society, made it's appearance a few years ago, and was noticed in vol. xxi, of our Review, p. 130. The author has now republished it, with considerable alterations, and has subjoined a view of the system of education, pursued in his own seminary, at Mansfield, that the reader or parent may be enabled to form a judgment, at the same time, how far his principles are entitled to approbation, and how far his practice corresponds with those principles. 'Every man,' says Mr. C., 'who intrusts the care of his child, a most sacred deposit, to another, has an undoubted right to an explicit avowal of the principles and main movements of the system, which so essentially relates to his own happiness, and the well-being of his child; and consequently it is the duty, and also the interest of a tutor, who respects the patronage of the public, to propose certain definite objects of instruction, and to display adequate plans for their accomplishment. The man who is reluctant in offering this source of satisfaction to the public, is either incapable of forming and executing a rational plan, or is conscious, that the plan which he pursues, is either defective in theory or practice.' To the favourable opinion, which, on a former occasion, we expressed, of the author's general ideas on the subject of tuition, we shall only now add, that the plan and conduct of his school appear to us deserving of public attention, as being well calculated to form intelligent men, good citizens, and valuable members of society. With regard to the style of this composition, greater simplicity of language, and periods of more moderate extent, would, we think, have not only been better suited to the subject, but also more conformable to elegance and true taste.

ART. XXX. *Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum, &c.—Select Greek Sentences, with grammatical and philological Notes, for the Use of Schools.* 8vo. 111 pages. Price 4s. half bound. Norwich, Bacon; London, Robinsons. 1798.

SUCH a publication as the present was a great *desideratum* in our classical schools. Nothing indeed could well be more harsh or forbidding than the prospect, that presented itself to the scholar, at his first entrance on the study of greek. Perplexed by grammars crowded with rules, but wretchedly defective in method and principles, and disgusted by selections of ill-assorted materials, abounding in difficulties without any subsidiary elucidations, he either relinquished the study, or, which was equally fatal to his true progress, had recourse to the fallacious aid of latin versions. As far as respects selections, the deficiency is now well supplied. Three excellent volumes of this nature, with valuable and copious notes, have been published by prof. Dalzel of Edinburgh. To

these the present *Delectus* will serve as a very proper and seasonable introduction; the principal objects of it being, in the author's own words, 'to inculcate general principles of grammar, and those of the greek language in particular; to explain some of the most common idioms, to lead the learner gradually from first principles, and prepare him for productions of a higher class and importance.'

It forms indeed a praxis on the grammar; but to give teachers a more distinct idea of it's nature and contents, we shall enumerate the sections into which it is divided. S. 1 consists of exercises on the regular verbs; 2, on the verb *εἰμι*; 3, on the contracted or circumflex verbs; 4, on verbs in *μι*; 5, on compound verbs; 6, on defective and anomalous verbs; 7, miscellaneous exercises on the foregoing sections; 8, on the adjective in the neuter gender used substantively, and the peculiar sense of *μεν* and *δε*; 9, on infinitives, and sentences with a neuter article, used as nouns; 10, on the particle *γε*; 11, on the particle *αν*; 12, on an adverb with the article used adjectively; 13, on the double negative in greek; 14, on the participles, and the way in which they may be rendered in english; 15, on the verbs *ἔχω*, *τυγχάνω*, *φθάνω*, *λαμβάνω*; 16, miscellaneous idioms.

In a subsequent edition we would exhort the author to trace and illustrate the collateral meanings of the prepositions, that most important but difficult part of the greek language. The notes are written in english, and so minute, as to leave no obscurity for the merest novice.

ART. XXXI. *A Vocabulary of such Words in the English Language as are of dubious or unsettled Accentuation; in which the Pronunciation of Sheridan Walker, and other Orthoepists, is compared.* 8vo. Price 4s. in boards. Rivingtons. 1797.

THIS vocabulary, as far as we can judge from a general inspection, appears to be executed with fidelity, and it will doubtless prove very acceptable, to such as are curious on the subject of pronunciation, as it exhibits at one view the verdicts of all our orthoepists, on each controverted word, from Bailey to Walker. Though the compiler pretends not 'to decide where doctors disagree,' yet he virtually does so, as far as the influence of a lexicographer extends, by accompanying each word with that mode of pronunciation which he esteems the best, while he only details the others in a subjoined remark. In support of this preference he frequently alleges prevailing usage, which, being matter of fact, nothing but extensive intercourse with the best society can ascertain. As custom is and ever will be the sole arbiters of idiom and of accent, it is the business of a lexicographer to detail and not to controvert her dictates, for in no case is the poet's celebrated maxim, 'whatever is is right,' more indisputable and self-evident than heré; but where the voice of custom is not decidedly expressed, and the authorities are pretty equally balanced, and especially in words of rare occurrence, he would perhaps best consult the improvement of the language by ranging himself on the side of analogy and regularity. On this principle we should find *anemscope*, *deuteronomy*, *centripetal*, and all such words accented uniformly on the antepenultimate, because the practice is invariably established

established with regard to some of them, as *biography*, *orthography*, *economy*; and we should find *androgynous*, *heterogeneous*, &c. pronounced with the *g* soft, because every body gives it this sound in *geography*, *geometry*, and *tragedy*. This principle seems not to be recognized by our author, nor indeed have we been always able to discover by what motive he was influenced in his choice. Thus, for instance, while he is an advocate for adopting the pronunciation of the army and the bar in professional words, as *cognizance* and *grenadier*, he cannot see the propriety (with Mr. Walker) of giving two accents to *amen*, 'unless we are to adopt the pronunciation of a parish clerk.' Why will he not admit the clerk to the *droits du corps* as well as the gentlemen already mentioned? On the whole, he seems to coincide most frequently in opinion with Mr. Sheridan, whose scheme of the vowels he has also adopted. We shall just add, that the number of words collected here is considerable, and affords a proof of the unsettled and fluctuating state of our pronunciation, sufficient to check the ardour of those, who would establish it as a standard for english orthography.

ART. XXXII. *Cours de Lectures, &c.—A Series of Lessons for Children of three, four, and five Years old.* By the Abbé Gaultier. 3 vols. 24mo. About 590 pages. Price 6s. 6d. Elmley and Bremner. 1798.

Who but must envy the rare felicity of Mrs. Barbauld, whose genius, after displaying it's powers of delighting the most elevated minds, turned with equal success to the gratification and improvement of dawning intellect? The latter efforts of hers are doubly meritorious, not only for their internal excellence, but also for having been the *first* in the natural walk of infantile instruction. Among her numerous successors the abbé Gaultier is not the least distinguished, who, as far back as the year 1788, published at Paris her Lessons for Children from two to three years old, in french. The present little volumes may be considered as a continuation of these, and are partly imitated and partly translated from the english. The author has paid particular attention to the purity of the style, and to a gradation of lessons, suited to the capacity of the learners; while at the same time he begins to initiate them into the elements of grammar, by two dialogues on some of the parts of speech, illustrating the process of a game for this purpose, equally pleasant and efficacious. We are sorry our limits will not permit us to dwell longer on Mr. Gaultier's labours, which, though humble, we esteem as of the first utility, and are confident, that in this sentiment we shall be joined by all the virtuous and wise. *In tenui labor; at non tenuis gloria.*

ART. XXXIII. *English Grammar, adapted to the different Classes of Learners. With an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations, for assisting the more advanced Students to write with Perspicuity and Accuracy.* By Lindley Murray. The fourth edition, corrected and improved. 8vo. 292 pages. Price 3s. bound. York, Wilson; London, Darton and Harvey. 1798.

SINCE the last time that we had occasion to take notice of this valuable grammar*, the discerning approbation of the public has demanded two new editions of it; in each of which it has received considerable alterations and improvements, particularly in the pro-fody. It was originally a book, that had few superiours in the same department; in it's present improved state it cannot of consequence have many rivals.

ART. XXXIV. *Moral Amusement; or a Selection of Tales, Histories, and interesting Anecdotes; intended to amuse and instruct young Minds.* 18mo. 175 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood. 1798.

A PRODUCTION tolerably well calculated to answer the purpose, for which it is designed.

A. C.

TACTICS.

ART. XXXV. *The Light-Horse Drill: describing the several Evolutions in a progressive Series, from the first Rudiments, to the Manœuvres of the Squadron: (illustrated with Copper-plates) Designed for the Use of the Privates and Officers of the Volunteer Corps of Great Britain.* 4to. 17 pages, 10 plates. Price 7s. Eggerton. 1798.

THIS work is particularly necessary, and may be generally serviceable during the present times. We transcribe the introduction, which will furnish hints, for the private gentleman, as well as the soldier.

* P. v.—‘It has been hinted in the preface; that this work is considered as preparatory to the instructions ably given in other books, and not to teach that which is taught elsewhere. Yet a few introductory remarks on the subject of riding, may not be here misplaced.

‘Gentlemen, who are much accustomed to riding on the road, or in hunting, are too apt to imagine, that if they can sit fast, and their horse cannot run away with them, all else is matter of mere form and appearance. They are, however, desired to observe, that a regular seat is of importance, not only to the individual, but to the whole rank; which must inevitably be crooked if one single man in it sits with his back round, or head forward. Toes turned out annoy the next man and horse dreadfully: and the spurs must frequently, by jostling, be driven into the horse’s sides.

‘A soldier *must* sit with the small of his back hollow, and body inclining a little backwards. The inside of the thighs should be turned towards the saddle, the legs hanging easily with the feet parallel to the horse’s sides, and the heels a little lower than the toes—the ball of the foot only in the stirrup.

‘This position is far from being stiff, for the arms and legs should hang easily, and the body be pliant, yielding to the motion of the horse. It is far from being irksome; for a man accustomed to it, can sit much longer without fatigue, than one who lounges in any posture he may fancy the easiest: and it is the only

* See Anal. Rev. vol. xxiii, p. 646.

safe seat. It should be much used even out of the ranks; and though gentlemen may not choose to appear in general on the road, sitting perfectly "en militaire," they will find great advantage in practising to throw themselves suddenly into it from other attitudes: because it ought to become the *natural, unthought of*, effort upon every sudden emergency—such as, the sudden halt—the start—or the stumble.

' The hand should always feel the mouth of the horse, with more or less pressure, according to the resistance it meets with; the wrist yielding, like a fishing-rod, to the motion of the horse's neck, while he carries his head well.

' Every gentleman will recollect, that one hand only can be employed in managing the horse; the other being occupied with the sword. With the left hand, therefore, and the legs, he is to be guided, halted in an instant, reined back, or passaged. The halt and reining back must be effected by the body leaning more backward than in the common seat. The former must be sudden, with the hand a little raised, to throw the weight of the horse on the haunches; the latter must be gradual, and at intervals (with the hand *not* raised)* easing the horse's mouth at every two or three steps. When the horse attempts to rear (and then only) the body must be forward, and the bridle hand pushed forward on his neck, that he may not feel the bit. If the body is not pliant, the rearing of the horse throws the rider back, hanging on the horse's mouth, and pulling him over, or a sudden halt or stumble throws him on the neck. Perhaps this balance and pliancy of body is best acquired by *very cool* standing leaps.

' When the horse is obedient to the leg, he must never feel the spur: when the spur is necessary, it must be applied with pressure, not with kicks.

' The horses must be taught to stand steady, to rein back, and passage easily, before they can be of any use in the ranks.

' With respect to ATTENTION, we must suppose that the zeal which induces a volunteer to give up a portion of his time to the service of his country, will prevent his indulging a carelessness which renders a man worse than useless. The attention is sometimes relieved, by command "to sit at ease;" at other times it must never relax for an instant. There is always one, and one only point, to

* Colonel Tyndale, in his "Treatise on Military Equitation," observes incidentally, that a horse, when reining back, indisputably carries his weight on his haunches. It is true he does so; but the less he does it the better.

' The advantage of a horse's carrying his weight on his haunches in moving forward, does not apply when moving backward. There is no danger of his falling on his knees, or giving his fore-legs or shoulders a shock, as in moving forwards or halting: nor is the spring and action of his haunches and hind-legs wanted. In reining back, they frequently sink on their hocks, or rise with their fore-legs in the air. The object is to get their hind-legs out of the way, making them push the ground (as it were) before them with their fore-feet.'

which

which the eyes must be directed; and gentlemen may be assured, that a spectator (of even very moderate military knowledge) can always decide *by looking at the horse only, without seeing the rider's face*, whether his eyes are roving. In halts, march, wheel, or charge, every one must be always studying whether he is an inch too forward or backward; and alive to receive the expected word of command. One instant of inattention disorders the rank. They must remember, that instructions are to be given by the officer only, and no speaking can be allowed in the ranks. Every man is answerable for his own faults only. If those, by whom he dresses, are too forward or backward, still he must dress by them; the fault lies with them, and he does his duty.

‘It may seem almost superfluous to mention the necessity of punctuality to the time of meeting. If every man does not make a point with himself, to be *on the spot before* the time appointed, (allowing for accidental impediments, which, though he cannot foresee, he should always expect) some will be waited for, or left out.’

The author's motto, is at once fanciful and military: ‘*Hoc Age—attention!*’

O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART. XXXVII. *Reflections on the present Condition of the Female Sex; with Suggestions for it's Improvement.* By Priscilla Wakefield. Sm. 8vo. 195 p. Pr. 3s. sewed. Johnson. 1798.

THE concern lately manifested for the improvement of the female sex bears testimony to the progress of civilization; as does the respectable talents and laudable exertions of individuals of that sex, for the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose, to their capacity for intellectual advancement. The reflections before us, distinguished by a vein of good sense and moderation, do credit to the heart and understanding of the writer. An insertion of the table of contents will, perhaps, give to our readers the best general view of the subjects treated by Mrs. Wakefield.

‘Chap. I. Introductory Observations, shewing the claim which society has on women to employ their time usefully; pointing out the characteristic perfection of the mental qualifications of both sexes, and the necessity which there is for the talents of women being directed towards procuring an independent support; with an attempt to mark the line which bounds their exertions.—Chap. II. From the connexion between the mind and the body, is deduced the necessity of a more hardy mode of rearing female children. The cause of an incapacity for suckling named, and the mischiefs attending the practice of hired nurses to the mother, the child, and the nurse, described; with a recommendation of more air and exercise being allowed to girls. Remarks on rising, and the propriety of temperance in the rearing of children enforced.—Chap. III. Remarks on the duties of a married and a single life. Maternal tuition, when practicable, recommended; with a sketch of the qualifications of a governess. Plan suggested for a female college, and select day-schools proposed. Ranks in society discriminated. The necessity of women being educated for the exercise

use of lucrative employments shewn, and the absurdity of a woman honourably earning a support, being excluded from society, exposed.—Chap. iv. On the duties, studies, and amusements of women of the first class in society.—Chap. v. On the duties, studies, and amusements of women of the second class in society.—Chap. vi. Lucrative employments for the first and second classes suggested, recommending as agreeable means of procuring a respectable support. Literature. Paintings; historic, portrait, and miniature. Engraving. Statuary. Modelling. Music. Landscape gardening. With strictures on a theatrical life.—Chap. vii. On the duties, attainments, and employments of women of the third class. Censuring the giving of greater rewards to men than women, for similar exertions of time, labour, and ingenuity; and the necessity there is for ladies of rank encouraging their own sex. Recommending the teaching girls; the serving of retail shops; the undertaking for the female sex; turnery, and farming, as eligible means of support: with an extract from sir F. M. Eden, of an account of a female farmer.—Chap. viii. Observations on the condition of the fourth class of women, suggesting a discrimination in distributing charity, and an encouragement of marriage, as means for its improvement: with remarks on schools of industry, and the houses of the poor.

The following plan, suggested in chap. iii, for the establishment of a female college, appears to us particularly important and judicious.

P. 49.—‘The difficulty of meeting with persons properly qualified to be the preceptors and guides of the uncorrupted minds of youth, is allowed to be great, and suggests the advantages which might arise, from the establishment of institutions for the express purpose of educating young women, of small expectations, for the office. These institutions should be sufficiently endowed, to provide masters in every useful science, and to furnish a well-chosen library, consisting of the most approved authors, with globes, and other suitable apparatus for instruction, and after a certain number of years, women only should be nominated to the charge of instruction. The effect of such seminaries would be a constant succession of female teachers properly prepared for their destination, not only by a regular course of study, but also by a thorough initiation into the philosophical principles of education, founded upon the opinions of the most eminent writers upon the subject. Another beneficial consequence would be, the affording a respectable subsistence to great numbers of young women, who are reduced to misery through want of employment, by enabling them to teach those sciences, which are exclusively taught by masters, an evil that calls loudly for redress. Surely it can never be denied, that the instruction of girls in every department of knowledge or art, is a fair field for the exertion of female talents. Is it compatible with propriety or decency, that the persons of girls advancing towards maturity, should be exposed to the wanton eye of a dancing-master? Are not the fascinating tones of music as dangerous as the graces of dancing, in exciting the tender emotions? Women only, therefore, should be permitted to instruct the sex in these seductive arts. It ought to be their privilege to do so in every other. Nature has imposed no invincible barrier to their acquisition and communication of languages, arithmetic, writing, drawing, geography, or any science which is proper for girls to learn.

Some

Some efforts seem already to have been made for promoting the substitution of female teachers instead of masters. In many schools of eminence, music is taught by female professors; but the entire exclusion of masters from girls boarding-schools can never be effected, until a sufficient number of women are qualified to supply their places, and the plan is patronized by parents and guardians. Were a due consideration of this subject to take place in the minds of the public, the advantages are so many, and so obvious, that a decided preference would certainly be given to all female instructors, when equally qualified by a profound knowledge of the peculiar department of science they profess to teach, as those male professors who have so long supplanted them in occupations to which they alone have a reasonable claim.

Also in chapters vi, and vii, the lucrative employments pointed out and recommended to women for the purposes of useful occupation, and for procuring themselves an independent subsistence, are peculiarly worthy of attention. We recommend, with pleasure, to our fair country-women, a production which, if not distinguished by eloquence or polished composition, will probably suggest to them many useful and important hints towards the *real* melioration and improvement of their situation.

A. G.

ART. XXXVII. *An authentic Narrative of the Mutiny on board the Ship Lady Shore; with Particulars of a Journey through Part of Brazil: in a Letter, dated "Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18, 1798," to the Rev. John Black, Woodbridge, from Mr. John Black, one of the surviving Officers of the Ship.* 8vo. 64 pages. Price 2s. Ipswich, Bush; London, Robinsons. 1798.

It appears, from this narrative, that the soldiers, embarked on board the Lady Shore, a transport bound to Port Jackson, were in a state of mutiny before they left Torbay, in June 1797. They, however, became apparently very quiet, and were permitted to keep their fire arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition between decks, and this led to the catastrophe, for the convicts rose, seized on all the instruments of warfare, and, at length, became masters of the vessel.

Here follow the particulars, as related by the author, a young seaman, who had not then completed his twentieth year.

P. 3.—'On the 1st of August, about a quarter past four A.M. 150 leagues N.E. of Cape Frio, I was awoken by the report of fire arms, and the cries of murder. I instantly jumped out of bed and seized my pistols—at the same instant, Lambert burst into my cabin,—I fired one of my pistols, the ball of which took one of the mutineer's hats off his head, without doing any other execution.

'But I must inform you of what had happened previous to this.—Mr. Lambert, the chief mate, who had the watch upon deck, and who saw the men loading their muskets, and making other preparations, very imprudently, instead of alarming the captain and officers of the ship, went into his own cabin and loaded his pistols; he came out upon deck again, and walked round the capstern, when he plainly perceived the intention of the men, and returned into his cabin, which they immediately took the advantage of, by surrounding the door and window: he seeing this, fired his pistols; the ball of one of them

them entered the breast of one of the mutineers (Delehay) who immediately fell, but rose again, and fired several times, before he fainted from loss of blood. Several muskets were fired into Lambert's cabin, and they charged upon him, through the window, with their bayonets with such force, that they broke his writing desk to pieces with the stabs of their bayonets; Lambert was wounded in several places, but burst open his door, which they had locked outside, and ran into my cabin, which was close adjoining to his, and had a communication with the round-house. We endeavoured to burst open that door, to get to the captain's stateroom; while attempting to do this, several muskets were fired into the cabin, and Lambert was again wounded in the back. Finding it impossible to enter the round-house by this door, it being locked on the other side, and not being able to break it open, I ripped up the canvass screen which divided my cabin from the other part of the cuddy, through which aperture Lambert immediately crept, and I was myself following him, when he called out that he was again stabbed; and I perceived a man standing with his musket presented at the hole, and the bayonet fixed. At the same moment captain Willcocks ran out at the cabin door, and received a stab just below the heart, with a bayonet, and fell; but immediately recovering himself he made a spring at the after hatchway, and received another stab in the neck, with a knife, and fell down the hatchway: a musket was fired after him in his descent, but without taking effect. Captain Willcocks crawled into the great cabin, and in a faint voice called out to Mr. Minchin, commanding officer of the detachment, "Your men have seized the ship, and have murdered me." And afterwards called out, *to give up the ship*; which Mr. Minchin repeated several times. Upon this the mutineers gave three cheers, fired two of the great guns, and a volley of small arms, and laid on the hatches fore and aft.

Mr. Lambert finding the captain gone from the stateroom, ran to the windows abaft, and called out to Mr. Minchin, that the soldiers had mutinied and were murdering every body. One of the mutineers who had undertaken to dispatch him, entered the cabin and shot him in the head: he groaned a few minutes and expired.

Knowing myself to be the only officer of the ship left upon the upper deck, and seeing their numbers as day began to dawn, I determined to stand still where I was; when I perceived a man enter my cabin, who twice pierced my bed with his bayonet, and felt, as he thought, for my corpse—What pen can describe my feelings at this moment!—Certain of Lambert's death, and fully convinced captain Willcocks had not escaped—uncertain of the fate of those below, and covered with poor Lambert's blood—certain of instant death, if I attempted to move from the place where I stood, as nothing but a canvass screen separated me from three or four of them, with their pieces cocked, and ready to fire at any thing they saw—It is easier for you to conceive, than me to describe my sensations during this interval.

I remained in this situation some time, when I heard the surgeon's voice, in the cabin abaft, who was just permitted to come up, to dress the wounds of the man who was shot by Lambert; at the same time, I heard one of them lamenting my death; I was, therefore, determined to go out amongst them, which I did; when one

of the ringleaders took me by the hand, and told me, they had gained all they wanted, and that no more mischief would be done.—He said, he was sorry for poor captain Willcocks, for whom I eagerly inquired, and was thrilled with joy, when I heard he was alive, and below in the cabin; and that no more lives were lost than poor Lambert's.—But my joy on this account, was very short lived, when I was permitted to go below to join him; as I conceived from the situation of the wounds, that they must prove mortal, if they had entered any depth. He stretched out his hand, and told me he was happy to see me safe, for he had been told that I was the first killed; and this was believed throughout the ship.—He begged we would keep ourselves quiet, and not attempt any thing, as their numbers were so great; and, indeed, resistance at this time would have been vain, as two great guns were pointed down each of the hatchways, and the two forecattle guns pointed aft, loaded with broken glass bottles, with men having lighted matches in their hands, and two sentries with fixed bayonets, at each; and many others walking the quarter-deck. All arms were demanded from the officers, and Mr. Minchin was desired to order the soldiers to give up their arms, which was immediately done; and all that were between decks were informed, that, if the least resistance were attempted, a general massacre would take place: and this I firmly believe was fully their intention.

It would appear that a great number of the convicts were foreigners, for previously to committing Delehay, a frenchman, who had been slain in the action, to the deep, they affixed the following inscription over the body:

“ *Il a mort pour la liberté.* ”

After they had appointed two of the ringleaders, Dubois and Thomeo, their commanders, to the former of whom the officers, &c. were indebted for their lives, they put such as chose, to the amount of twenty-nine, men, women, and children, into the long boat, and these, after much difficulty, and imminent danger, were, at length, lucky enough to reach a portuguese settlement, where they were most hospitably received.

The celebrated major Semple was on board the transport, but appears to have taken part with the officers against his fellow convicts.

ART. XXXVIII. *The Monthly Reviewers Reviewed, in a Letter to those Gentlemen, pointing out their Misrepresentations and fallacious Reasonings in their Account of a Pamphlet entitled Dispersion of the gloomy Apprehensions deduced from the Decline of our Corn Trade, &c. Together with additional Illustrations of some of the principal Positions contained in that Pamphlet.* By the Rev. J. Howlett, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex. 8vo. 50 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Richardsons. 1798.

WE always experience a real satisfaction, when authors offer their animadversions upon the contents of the public journals, with which they conceive that they have cause to be dissatisfied. This effectually serves the cause of truth, by promoting discussion and inquiry; and without this, it is probable, the public journals would lose their accuracy and spirit. When the objections of an author can be compressed, so as not to occupy too much room, it is always best to admit them at
full

full length into the correspondence of the journals themselves, and thus afford to authors a circulation as extensive as the objections have had, which have been made to their productions. Criticism ought to be conducted with perfect candour.

In august last we gave an account of Mr. H.'s work on the Corn Trade; and although we were far from assenting to all his positions, he has not objected to our treatment of his work. We see no reason to alter our opinion of his work from this latter production, and we are glad to find him express so strongly what we intimated to be, in our opinion, the fact; but what as *a fact* we cannot mention without sorrow.

P. 33.—' You farther contend, " that butcher's meat, and not bread, as formerly, may *now* be considered as the *staff* of life by persons of every description in *England*, and that *few* have adverted to the consequences of this change in the diet of our people."—*Few*, indeed, I believe; and where even *you*, with all your wonderful sagacity, have made the discovery of this *new staff of life*, I cannot conceive. Once more, gentlemen, let me advise you to quit your smoaky residence, and make a pleasant excursion to at least thirty or forty miles around the capital, and inquire, as you go, in every town, village, and parish. You will find, indeed, that the gentlemen, the opulent traders and manufacturers, the large and wealthy farmers, from increased luxurious living, do indeed consume more of butchers' meat than formerly, but that the poor agricultural labourers, comprehending above half the entire population, do not eat a third part so much as they did fifty years ago. A large proportion of them cannot purchase even *cheese*, but live on *bare bread*; while, not unfrequently, in their cottages at least, with their wives and children, their drink is small tea, or cold water.'

After all we have read on this subject, it appears to us extremely doubtful, whether *more corn* be raised in this country now, than was forty years ago; that the internal consumption has increased we have no doubt; and without admitting Mr. H.'s statements concerning our population, which we have ever thought to be excessive, the poor being reduced to *live upon bread*, and the increased number of horses in the country, two facts which we think unquestionable, in our judgment, sufficiently account for the increased consumption of corn in Great Britain. We leave the Monthly Reviewers, to whom the pamphlet is addressed, to vindicate themselves.

ART. XXXIX. *A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, complaining of Injustice, and pointing out the Danger to Society from Perjury, and the facility with which the loose and equivocal Testimony of Servants may destroy the Peace of private Families.* By A. Hook, Esq. 18 pages. Price 1s. Murray and Highley. 1798.

WE most readily attribute this appeal to the public, on behalf of major Hook, to the purest motives; but it would be highly indelicate in us, to enter into the details of domestic society, more especially, when the virtue of a lady, and the honour of two gentlemen, are connected with the recital.

ART. XL. *Plain Truth, addressed to the Tars of Old England. Dedicated to Admiral Goodall, by one of Themselves.* Second Edition,

Edition, with an Appendix. 8vo. 31 pages. Price 1s. Longman. 1798.

THIS 'plain truth' seems to contain much absurdity, and some malice. In a note to the preface, the author laments, that certain descriptions of obnoxious persons should conduct the Reviews, and among these, are included 'the literati.'

In page 23, the 'tars of old England' are told, that general Hoche commanded an officer of the name of Tate, who landed in Wales, to give 'no quarter;' this, setting aside the untruth, is inculcating revenge in the bosoms of men, unable from their situation to detect falsehood, and sufficiently prone, from their habits of life, to carry hostilities to the very brink of cruelty.

ART. XLI. *The Liverpool Guide; including a Sketch of the Environs: with a Map of the Town.* By William Moss. The second Edition, enlarged. 12mo. 164 pages. Liverpool, Jones; London, Vernor and Hood. 1797.

LIVERPOOL, which, as we are here told, is 'the first town in the kingdom, in point of size, and commercial importance, the metropolis excepted,' may, in some respects, be considered as the modern Tyre. The inhabitants are either actually employed in the pursuits of trade, or dependent on it's benefits. They usually carry on an advantageous foreign traffic, with nearly all the accessible parts of the earth, from which they are not precluded by the monopoly of the east-india company. Their internal intercourse, by means of rivers, and navigable canals, is also very considerable; the situation of the port, in respect to Ireland, is attended with peculiar advantages, and the excellence of the harbour, and the prodigious benefits arising from the docks, powerfully contribute to the opulence of it's merchants.

Mr. M., in this new 'guide,' conducts the stranger by a circular route, from the exchange, so as to see St. George's, the old, queen's, king's, salt house docks, Cleveland-square, the spire of St. George's church, &c. in their best points of view.

We have also a separate account of the alms-houses, the infirmary, the lunatic hospital, the asylum for the blind, the theatre, public concerts, manufactures, coffee-houses, stage coaches, waggons, &c.

Under the head of commerce, we find, that in 1765, no more than twelve vessels carrying in all 175 tons, manned by seventy-five men, belonged to this port; the largest of these did not exceed forty tons. In 1793, the number had increased to 606, of 96694 tons; and it appears, that on the 24th of june of the present year, 4528 vessels had arrived in the preceding twelve months; of which 680 were never there before. In short, we are informed, that Liverpool possesses one twelfth part of all the shipping of Great Britain, that it enjoys one fourth of it's foreign trade, and one sixth of it's general commerce.

Soon after descending on the flourishing state of the *african trade*, we are told of the *charitable disposition* of the inhabitants, and are greatly edified with an account of the 'decorum' with which the 'sabbath' is observed!

This will be found an useful *vade mecum* to the inquisitive stranger.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORY OF ACADEMIES.

ART. I. ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AT BERLIN.

Aug. 9. The following questions were proposed at the meeting of the academy:—1. *As the labours of the ablest astronomers have left several points to be cleared up with respect to the change of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the academy invites the learned, to investigate the subject anew, and will adjudge the prize to that essay, which shall contain the most important inquiries concerning it.* This question was proposed for the present year, but the academy received only one paper in answer to it, with the motto *tamen usque recurret*, which contains many interesting conclusions, but the shortness of the time did not allow the author to enter sufficiently into the discussion of what is properly his own. In consequence it is proposed anew for the year 1802, with a double prize [100 duc. or £45.]. As astronomers appear not to be unanimous with regard to the observations made respecting the obliquity of the ecliptic, the academy wishes these observations to be examined with care, as well as how far the ancient observations may be advantageously employed, and to what period we may go back for them. With respect to the theory, one of the most important elements unquestionably is, to determine the quantity of matter in the planets that affect it, especially in Venus. It is particularly to be inquired, how the quantity of matter in Venus may be determined from a consideration of the movement of the nodes, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the mobility of the ecliptic: how a smaller quantity of matter, than is assigned to Venus by Mr. de la Grange, will agree with the movement of the sun's apogee, with which it appears to be inconsistent according to the formulæ of this great mathematician: and, lastly, how far Herschel's observations of the satellites of Uranus are sufficient, to determine the mass of this planet. The application of the general solution of the problem would be so much the more advantageous, if none of the planets were left out of consideration, as then the equations arising from it might be compared with those, which Mr. de la Grange has obtained from his solution. And here the question suggested by himself might be examined; namely, whether, let the masses of the planets be what they may, supposing them only to exist, the equations would always have positive and unequal roots. With regard to the determination of the mean values, maxima and minima, periods of change, &c., if a direct method of ascertaining them be offered, it will be necessary, considering the extreme complication of analytical expressions, that the author enter into a precise exposition, with great accuracy: if they be determined only by repeated trials (*tatouement*), it is required, that the author at least bring proofs *a posteriori*, that the results found are liable to no doubt. The academy is far from expecting, however, that all these *desiderata* should be fully and completely

pletely supplied; but will award the prize to that essay, which, on a subject so difficult, shall give new and satisfactory conclusions respecting some of the articles only: the extent given to the question being intended merely, to open a wider field to astronomers and mathematicians.

2. *Had the goths, as a distinguished nation, among those that overturned the declining roman power, any thing peculiar, either in government, laws, manners, and customs, or in literature and the arts in particular? Are the terms gothic, and gothicism, any thing more than words of later fabrication, to designate the state of art and science since the fall of the roman empire through the middle age; and, if not, when did they begin to be in general use in this sense?*

3. As it is decided, that the carbone, contained in the ordinary animal and vegetable manures, is one of the chief principles conducive to the nutrition of plants, *What substances are there, which may supply the place of the usual manure in agriculture, and be employed, in defect of it, with equally essential advantage, to promote vegetation?* It is requested, that the answer to this may not be founded on theory alone, but on accurate experiments.

4. *By what processes, and from what seeds, as those of flax, poppy, the sun-flower, and other oleaginous seeds, which may be procured in this country without any great expense, or easily cultivated in large quantities, may an oil be obtained with advantage, which will supply the place of olive oil, and keep a considerable time without spoiling?* As the goodness and qualities of expressed oils depend not merely on the seed, from which they are procured, but in great measure on the process by which they are obtained, it is expected, that particular attention be paid to this.

The prize for the 2d question is 50 duc. [£22 10s.], for the 3d and 4th 100 r. [£16 13s. 4d.] each, and the answers to them must be sent before the 1st of may, 1800; as those for the first must before the 1st of may, 1802.

THEOLOGY.

ART. II. Leipzig. *De adornanda N. T. Versione vere latina, &c.* A grammatico-theological Essay on the Execution of a genuine Latin Version of the New Testament, to which are added some Specimens. By H. Jef. Reichard, A. M. &c. 8vo. 156 pages. 1796.

Mr. R., a scholar of Ernesti, wishes for a version of the New Testament, such as would have been understood, and acknowledged to be good latin, in the age of Augustus. His observations on the requisites for such a purpose, and his specimens, which are Matt. xiv, Mark vii, Luke xi, John xi, Acts xvi, the Epistle to the Galatians, Hebrews xi, the 2d Epistle of Peter, and Revelations xii, xiii, evince his critical skill, and will be read with pleasure by the lovers of pure latinity; though, while we confess in some of his interpretations he is very happy, we cannot agree with him in all. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

ART. III. Leipzig. *Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der kirchlichen Verfassungsformen, &c.* Sketch of a philosophical History of the Constitutions of the Church in the first six Centuries. By Dr. Werner C. L. Ziegler. 8vo. 416 pages. 1798.

Mr. Z., in giving a general view of the progress of ecclesiastical government for six centuries, without entering into minute particulars, displays an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and much that is just, as well as new, will be found in his manner of treating it. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

MEDICINE.

ART. IV. Munich. *Was hat die heutige Arzneykunde von den Bemühungen einiger Naturforscher, &c.* What has modern Medicine gained from the Endeavours of some natural Philosophers and Physicians, within these fifty Years, with respect to the Application of Electricity to Diseases on solid Principles? Answered on the 28th of March, at a public Meeting of the Electoral Bavarian Academy of Sciences. By Maximus Imhof. 4to. 79 pages. 1796.

Father I. has here given an accurate history of medical electricity, and thence deduced how far it is of use in the healing art, with the general rules for its application. It is injurious in sthenic diseases; where great irritability succeeds a state of torpor and debility; and where there is a preternatural flow of the fluids to a part from local stimulus. On the contrary, it is useful in all asthenic diseases; particularly such as are attended with diminished irritability, even though immoderate action may occur periodically, or there may be a periodical increase of irritability in any particular part. The gentlest modes of applying it are best; strong shocks having more frequently proved injurious than beneficial, and being admissible only where the irritability is greatly diminished. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

MIDWIFERY.

ART. V. Jena. *Neues Archiv für die Geburtshülfe, &c.* New Repository for Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, with respect to Physiology, Dietetics, and Surgery. By J. Christ. Starck, M. Prof. &c. Vol. I. No. I. 8vo. 192 pa. 2 plates. 1798.

Prof. S. had closed his former Repository [see our Rev. Vol. I, p. 241], with the 6th vol.; but having been solicited to revive it by french, german, and italian physicians, he has at length done so, giving the plan a little more extent, and printing the work in a roman letter on a somewhat larger page. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

ART. VI. Gottingen. Prof. Arneemann has published a second edition of his practical Materia Medica [see our Rev. Vol. XI, p. 232], with considerable additions and corrections.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ART. VII. Paris. *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons, &c.* The Natural History of Fishes, by Cit. la Cépède. Vol. I. 4to. 679 pages. 25 plates. 6 [1798.]

This admirable work is written perfectly in the style of the author's Natural History of Serpents and Amphibia. An introduction of 147 pages contains general observations on the nature of fishes, their anatomy and physiology. This is followed by the nomenclature, and a systematic table; from which the author proceeds to describe the genera and species. The present volume gives us two new genera, and thirty new species: but the whole work will exhibit near three hundred species never before described. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. VIII. Paris. *Histoire Naturelle des Singes, &c.* The Natural History of Apes, delineated from Nature, by J. B. Audebert, Member of the Society of Natural History at Paris. Fol. Nos. I. and II. Price of each 30 f. [£1 5s.] 6 [1798.]

We know of no plates, that may be any way compared with these, for accurate representation of nature, delicacy in the drawing and engraving, and truth of colouring: but the author is much greater as an artist, than as a natural historian, and the text is in general very meagre, with few synonyms, and those often erroneous.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

BOTANY.

ART. IX. Gotha, and Paris. *Muscologia recentiorum, &c.* Modern Muscology, or a methodical Analysis, History, and Description of all the more perfect Mosses hitherto known, according to the System of Hedwig, by S. E. Bridel. Vol. II. Part I. 4to. 224 p. 6 plates. 1798.

Mr. B. has done much toward increasing our knowledge of mosses, particularly by his journey to Paris, where every thing, that can in any way be procured, is collected.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

COMMERCE.

ART. X. Hamburg. *J. G. Büsch Zusätze zu seiner theoretisch-praktischen Darstellung der Handlung, &c.* J. G. Büsch's Additions to his Theoretico-practical View of Commerce in it's various Branches. Vol. I. 8vo. 310 p. 1797.

In these additions Mr. B. farther elucidates several subjects contained in his valuable work on trade [noticed in our Rev. Vol. XXIII, p. 447].

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

AGRICULTURE.

ART. XI. Frankfort on the Main. *Ueber die Anlegung einer Obsterangerie in Scherben, &c.* On the Formation of a Fruit Garden in Pots and the Vegetation of Plants by Aug. Fred. Adrian Diel,

Wien

with 3 Plates, and a Catalogue of Fruit-Trees. 8vo. 492 p. 1798.

We have already noticed Mr. D.'s Instructions for raising Fruit in Pots [see our Rev. Vol. xxvi, p. 421], of which this is an improved edition. At the same time Mr. D. has added some general observations on the physiology of plants, and on the management and improvement of fruit-trees in the common garden, which enhance the value of the work.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

PHILOSOPHY.

ART. XII. Leipzig. *Philosophische Versuche über Gegenstände des Moral und Pädagogik*, &c. Philosophical Essays on Subjects of Education and Morals, by C. Jef. Bauer. 8vo. 382 p. 1797.

These essays deliver useful truths, in a convincing, not dazzling manner. The first, which obtained an *accessit* from the Society of useful Arts and Sciences at Utrecht, is on the subject of education [see our Rev. Vol. vii, p. 465]. Mr. B. prefers a mode of education, in which public and private shall cooperate together. The 2d is On ennobling the inclinations, with a view to diminish human misery. The 3d, On the influence of the moral cultivation of man, on the cultivation and excitement of his natural powers.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XIII. Züllichau. *Populäre Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der praktischen Philosophie*, &c. Essays on Subjects of Practical Philosophy, written with a View to familiarize the Mind to the Ideas of Kant, by J. Christ. Greiling. 8vo. 207 p. 1797.

The object of Mr. G. is, to give some notion of Kant's system to those, whose other studies will not allow them sufficient leisure to examine it with that deliberation, necessary to make themselves masters of it, as lawyers, physicians, and divines. The essays are: 1, On the influence that family spirit, or the prevailing way of thinking, acting, and feeling, observable in a family, has on morals, and the good of mankind: 2, The golden age: 3, On weakness of character: 4, On the affinity between the sense of physical and moral beauty: 5, On the value of a positive religion: 6, On the difference between prudence and morality, and between the rules of prudence and the rules of duty. The first three of these display most merit. The thoughts on female education in the first essay are excellent, though not strictly in their place.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ART. XIV. Leipzig. *Antiquitatum botanicarum Specimen*, &c. The Botany of the Ancients: Essay the first: by Kurt Sprengel, M. D. Prof. of Physic and Botany at Hall. Small 4to. 120 p. 2 plates. 1798.

Prof. S. deserves encouragement and approbation for this endeavour, to ascertain the plants mentioned in several passages of the ancients; though we think his method in some respects not the best, that might have been adopted.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ANTIQUITIES.

- ART. XV. Weimar. *Griechische Vasengemalde, &c.* Paintings on Greek Vases, with archeological and artistical Explanations of the Original Plates. By C. A. Böttiger. Vol. I. No. I. 8vo. 168 p. Price 18 gr. 1797.

The splendid publication of sir Wm. Hamilton unquestionably deserves to be elucidated by an able hand; and certainly neither sir Wm., nor his friend count Italinski, is equally versed in grecian lore with Mr. B. From the present specimen, and the known abilities of the author, we can promise the lover of antiquities high gratification from this work. Mr. B. has prefixed sir Wm. H.'s introduction to the study of antique vases, with remarks and additions; wherein he shows, that they were not of etruscan, but ancient grecian origin; and makes it appear probable, that the designs on them were copied from the finest originals of the ancient greek painters. This explanation is sold by itself, for the use of those who possess the original; and at the same time impressions from the original plates are publishing separately in numbers, under the following title:

Umriss griechischer Gemälde auf Antiken, &c. Sketches of grecian Designs on ancient Vases, dug up in Campania and Sicily, in the Years 1789, 1790, and now in the Possession of sir Wm. Hamilton. Vol. I. Published by Wm. Tischbein, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples. No. I. 6 Plates. Large fol. Price 1 r. 1797.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

- ART. XVI. Gottingen. *J. C. Gatterer's Abriss der Diplomatie, &c.* J. C. Gatterer's Sketch of Diplomatics. With 12 plates. 8vo. About 400 p. 1798.

This excellent book will be highly acceptable to those, who for more than thirty years have expressed a wish, to have a general view of Gatterer's theory on the subject of ancient records and documents.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

COINS AND MEDALS.

- ART. XVII. Lund. *Inledning til närmare Kundskap om Swenske Mynt, &c.* Introduction to a more intimate acquaintance with Swedish Coins and Medals, from the earliest Times to the End of the Reign of King Haakan Magnussön. 8vo, 328 p. 1796.

When this work is completed, it will undoubtedly contain the fullest and most accurate description of swedish coins extant.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

TRAVELS.

- ART. XVIII. *Leipsic.* At easter next is to be published the first volume of Remarks on a Tour in the southern Provinces of the Russian Empire, in the Years 1793 and 1794, by P. S. Pallas, with coloured plates. It will contain additions to his former travels, accounts of changes that have taken place in some parts, and descriptions of others not visited before. The second volume, which is to be published at michaelmas, will contain a description of the

Crimea,

Crimea, or peninsula of Tauris. The plates will exhibit the dresses, customs, and religious worship of the most remarkable nations, animals, ruins, views, chiefly in the Crimea and Caucasian Mountains, maps, &c. The subscription price of the first volume, which contains near 600 pages, and about 30 plates and vignettes, is 13 r. 12 g. [£2. 5s.]; which will be raised to 18 r. [£3.] after the end of march. An edition in french will be published at the same time with the german.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. XIX. Zurich. *Hypolite Clairon Betrachtungen über sich selbst, &c.* Reflections on herself, and on the Dramatic Art, by Hypolite Clairon. Translated from the french Manuscript. With a Portrait of the Authoress. 8vo. 320 p.

This is an instructive and entertaining work, by a woman, whose talents were far from being confined to the stage, on which she acquired such celebrity. Her bitter complaints against the editor of this surreptitious publication, in several of the french journals, though they are little to his honour, serve to authenticate the performance.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XX. Weimar. *London und Paris, &c.* London and Paris, a periodical Publication, with plain and coloured Caricatures, Delineations, Plans, and Songs set to Music. No. 1—3. 304 p. 1798.

Two germans, who have resided some time in the capitals of Britain and France, have united their talents to "catch the manners living as they rise" in each. In the opinion of their german reviewer, they have executed their task in these three specimens with some ability; though he cannot believe, that jew boys are allowed to go about the streets of London publicly crying for bad shillings, under the pretence of melting them down, a fact sufficiently notorious to all who live within the bills of mortality. Of this work eight numbers are to be published annually, at 6 r. 8 gr. It does not exclude either the provincial towns, or the colonies of the two kingdoms.

ART. XXI. New Strelitz. *Sittliche Gemalde, &c.* Moral Pictures, by Aug. Hennings. Vol. I. 8vo. 321 p. 1798.

These pictures are both instructive and entertaining. The first, of two suicides, who killed themselves coolly and deliberately, one from offended pride, the other from disappointed love, is highly interesting, and contains a dialogue with the celebrated Moses Mendelssohn, in which the worthy jew appears to great advantage.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXII. Berlin. *G. E. Lessings philologische, &c. Schriften.* G. E. Lessing's Works on Philology, Literature, Antiquities, and the Arts. From the Collection of his Works. Vol. I. 8vo. 346 p. 1797.

The publisher of L.'s works, supposing these parts would be most
N n 4 sought

sought after, printed a greater number of copies of vols 8—16, which he is now selling separately under the above title.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXIII. Hamburg. *Neue Beyträge zur Bereicherung der Menschenkunde, &c.* New Fragments for enriching the Science of Man in general, and the experimental Knowledge of Mind in Particular. A Book for the learned and unlearned, by C. F. Pockels. 8vo. 230 p. 1798.

We have already had occasion more than once to notice Mr. P. as a writer on the subject of psychology. The most singular fact among these fragments, perhaps, is that of a parricide, who, after having murdered his father and mother, out of revenge for having punished him, foddered the cattle, before he left the solitary house, that they might not be starved.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXIV. Copenhagen. The first part of the 2d vol. of the *Beyträge zur Veredlung der Menschen*, 'Essays for the ennobling of Mankind,' [see our Rev. Vol. xxvi, p. 314] consists of an Essay on the Freedom of the Press, and the Laws respecting it, in Denmark, which is valuable, both on account of it's general view of such an interesting subject, and for it's history of the state of the press in Denmark, where it enjoys more freedom than in most countries of Europe, though it is owing rather to the connivance of the executive power, than to the actual state of the laws.

ART. XXV. Frankfort. *Vom Erfinden und Bilden.* On Invention and Composition. (By F. von Dalberg.) 8vo. 78 pages. 1791.

From the observation of what passes in his own mind when playing a voluntary on the harpsichord, the author proceeds to examine how man exerts the creative powers of the imagination, with much originality of thought, and all the boldness and warmth of genius.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

PHILOLOGY.

ART. XXVI. Leipzig. Prof. Vater has published an abridgment of his Hebrew Grammar [see our Rev. Vol. xxvii, p. 101], under the title of *Kleinere hebräische Sprachlehre*, 8vo, 174 pages, which will be found an useful book to the learner. In this abridgment he has simplified and elucidated many parts of his larger work.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

FOR THE
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1798.

A
RETROSPECT OF THE ACTIVE WORLD:

OR,

A GENERAL REVIEW OF DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS,
AND PRACTICAL CONTROVERSIES, AND CONTESTS.

In the midst of the alarms and agitations of war, there is a very perceptible, and even quick progression, if not of the sublimest science, yet of such sciences as are practically useful, among which we may be permitted to comprehend the inventions in the art of destruction: since every thing that tends to bring the calamities of war to a speedier issue, and to reduce it's operations to a more and more certain degree of calculation, is ultimately conducive to the good of mankind. The decided power of machinery evinces the vanity, in many cases, of resistance. The extended instrumentality, and complicated energy of war, in an age advancing rapidly in energy and refinement, increases it's expense: in which expense there is the double advantage, that while it enables the prudent calculator to make a just calculation of the probable result of his own resources and that of his enemy, it deters, or ought to deter, every state and prince from entering into a contest, that must involve such a necessity of impositions, as may alienate the minds of their subjects from their government, and prepare them for insurrection and revolt. It is then that we may expect solid and lasting peace, when the rulers of nations shall learn to know and feel the danger of going to war: and of this they will become more and more sensible, the more that the people shall be instructed in their own rights, and in the true nature and just end of government: if the groans and sighs of the suffering nations could indeed find organs of a fair and just representation, France and England, and other contending states, would not long abstain from mutual embraces of peace and cordial amity. It is not the real interests of nations, no, not even when colonies and commerce are the ostensible subjects of dispute, that are commonly the real grounds of war, but the evil passions of those who govern them *.

Thus

* The earl of Peterborough, in an interview with the french general in Spain, in the war of the succession, said to that commander,
' Combien

Thus progressive knowledge and progressive freedom do promise more peaceable times: although it must be owned, that present scenes hitherto mock the predictions and expectations of good and wise men on this subject.

We have had frequent occasion to notice the military inventions of the french, both in their address to the human passions, and in acquiring a more extensive dominion over human nature; and also, several ingenious contrivances of our own countrymen, among which those of captain Schank are particularly distinguished: we have now to add to this list the late improvement by Mr. CLARKE in NAVAL TACTICS; on whose plan it was that admiral lord Nelson, with such admirable courage and conduct, breaking through the line of the enemy, and closing on one of the parts on both sides, obtained the great victory of the Nile. This system of naval tactics gives the advantage to the party who excel most, *ceteris paribus*, in the manœuvres of sailing.

The use of the sword has not banished that of the ploughshare. Experiments, inquiries, and new inventions still go forward in

AGRICULTURE.

In this fundamental and parent art, the drill husbandry holds a conspicuous place. On this subject discoveries have of late been made, that are equally curious and important. This practice has been discovered to have been much older in Europe than was supposed; and of much higher antiquity in Asia: whence an attentive and ingenious officer in the East India company's service, lately returned to England, has brought from India a model of a plough, for simplicity of construction, ease of management, and consequently lowness of price, greatly superior to any thing of the kind, that has been hitherto known in this quarter of the world.

In a book entitled Hartlib's Legacy, and printed in the year 1653, there is a quotation from one Gabriel Plat, which shows, that dibbling corn had been in practice before that time. In the opinion of the author of 'Remarks on the Drill Husbandry' †, to whom we are indebted for this communication, it might be of use, if published; or at least be considered, by drilling farmers, as a great curiosity. Mr. Hartlib says, 'If half a bushel of wheat be set upon an acre, and shall increase but one hundred for one, which is the least increase for set corn that ever was known, there will be about eleven quarters per acre.' Mr. H. mentions the practice of filling the holes with manure, by dropping it from his new invented machine, and refers to a book published in 1601, by Mr. Moxey, when the setting, or dibbling of wheat was in great practice: though afterwards, when this grain had become cheap, and labourers wages had grown dear, the practice ceased for want of an expeditious way. To provide such a way was the object of Mr. M.'s publication. Mr. Hartlib mentions an experiment that was made by sir John Culpepper, 'a man very sagacious in things of this nature:' he sowed a parcel of wheat about the month of july, and turned in sheep afterwards to eat it, till all-hallow tide, keeping it very low till the winter came on, without doing any thing else to it.

* Combien nous sommes des ânes en combattant pour ces deux grôs — meaning the empress, and queen Anne of England.

† Sir J. Anstruther, bart.

He gained so good and admirable a crop of wheat next year, that Kent scarcely ever saw the like. To objections made, that it would go to ear before the next year, he answers, 'it will be easy to mow it or to feed it down;' he says, 'the corn will be grown, and strong, before winter, and more able to endure the frost, which often killeth corn newly come up;' he further says, 'the experiment of sir John Culpepper seems to be an improvement of the plant, only by the giving it an opportunity the better to fasten and spread it's roots; to which the length of the time of it's being in the ground greatly contributes.' From his experiment, and that of rolling, our respectable correspondent concludes, that the great number of ears of corn must proceed from the roots. He also; from repeated experiments made by himself in a garden, declares his conviction, that wheat drilled and manured in the manner of Mr. Hartlib may produce not less than a hundred-fold. Some of the experiments made by Hartlib, and other persons quoted by him, have been also made, under the idea of their being new, of late times. But there are several circumstances peculiar to the methods mentioned by Mr. H., and, in all of the cases, it is of some importance, to find the conclusions of late experimenters confirmed by experiments, most of them made two centuries ago.

As the gentleman, who has imported the model of the India drill-plough, has in the course of many years seen it wrought, perfectly understands it's construction, and has also attended to all the circumstances, that might be found necessary to it's introduction and application in this country, we would here suggest the propriety of his introducing them, under the usual and laudable encouragement given to the introduction and diffusion of new and useful inventions.

It has been with great pleasure, that we have often had occasion to remark, that as the present age is happily distinguished by an application of science to useful purposes, so, of late years, this disposition has been humanely turned to the relief and consolation of the poor and distressed. For this application of science, and attention to the poor, the world is not less indebted, but perhaps more, to America, than to the states and kingdoms the most advanced in knowledge and refinement in the old world. Of this wise and humane application of science the great father was Dr. Franklin. Dr. Franklin was followed in that hemisphere by count Rumford and many others. Count Rumford, by the wise and benevolent munificence of the elector of Bavaria, was enabled to teach a humane economy, not only in theory but by example; and count Rumford is the parent and model of several institutions of societies in this country; particularly the society for bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor. The endeavours of this society are equally zealous and well directed, tending to unite national prosperity with the well-being and comfort of the great mass of the people. We are particularly pleased with their efforts for affording to the industrious poor the means of productive industry at home, within their own cottages, and on their own ground; of supplying them to more advantage with the necessaries of life, as village kitchens and soup shops, the prejudices against which have vanished wherever the experiment has been fairly made; parish mills, and friendly societies.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

IN our last number we took a comparative view of the policy and ambition of the modern republic of Paris with those of ancient Rome; and it appeared beyond all doubt, that both pursued the same object by the same means: universal conquest, by fomenting discords and jealousies among the nations, internal as well as external; by subduing them one at a time; by making war at first not as enemies but as friends; and, finally, by making the conquered nations instruments of farther conquests. Having considered the symptoms, cause, and growth of the disease, it would be well, if, with equal certainty, we could point out the remedy.

We have endeavoured, in former numbers, to explain our own ideas, and shall now make a brief recapitulation of what appears to be of the greatest weight on this point. Our opinion has been formed from an impartial attention to the rise and progress of the revolution itself: while we have perused, with peculiar pleasure, and we hope advantage, the writings of men, who had access to know the interior affairs of France, and to appreciate the views of the different courts of Europe, we are convinced, on the maturest consideration, that nothing but an union of parties in the interior of the different states and kingdoms, sustained by the aggregate force of foreign nations, can repel the general impulse of french ambition, to overthrow the old governments, and to exist upon their spoils. To attack a power so constituted, by a direct invasion, or upon the ancient principles of war, is, in fact, only to aid and concentrate it's strength; while, on the contrary, every attack made by France is full of hazard, and may be fatal. Hannibal, though victorious at Thrasymene and Cannæ, only roused and animated the republic of Rome, (constituted, as we have seen, on the same principles as that of Paris) when he appeared before the gates of the city; whereas Scipio, at the head of an inferior army, found, on his invasion of Africa, that his best auxiliaries were the parties of Carthage. It has been often said, 'that the union of parties is a theory not to be realized.' If, indeed, the public danger did not threaten their mutual destruction, their continued contests would be in the natural order of things, and might even be useful to their country; but their united energy is now demanded to snatch the state from destruction. Unless their mutual hostility be carried to a deadly hatred, they will rather endure to draw together, for a time, under the same yoke, than to give themselves up, with all their relations, friends, acquaintance, and, in a word, their country bound hand and foot to a foreign and insolent tyranny. Even the devil is not so bad as to imagine it possible, that any ambitious exercise of power, or any thing whatever can be dearer to a man than self-preservation*. It is against the enemy, whose projects are so alarming, not against each other, that true patriots will now direct their attacks. Ministers should solicit the aid of their opponents, making every allowance for former opposition by supposing, that it originated from a misconception of the real danger, which their own access to superiour intelligence enabled them to see in

* "And Satan answered the Lord and said, skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath, will he give for his life." Job xi. 7.

a clearer light. The opponents of administration, sensible to so candid and magnanimous a mode of conduct, would not be backward to unite in defence of a cause, in which they have an equal interest with any of their countrymen. The league proposed among different nations should be founded on the unequivocal basis of the *protection of the rights of nations*; the delusive and dangerous demand of indemnification for the past, and security for the future, being entirely abandoned. The great independent powers, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Britain, being united on this ground, to resent and repel all encroachment of the Directory, what state would not be desirous of acceding, and being admitted as members of the grand confederation? Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, would become impatient of so ignominious, as well as oppressive a yoke, as that under which they now groan, and would struggle to re-assume their ranks in the scale of nations. But the greatest advantage of all of an union for securing the independence of nations, is the light which it would dispense, and the encouragement which it would hold out to the rational part of the french people themselves. They would then perceive, that the system of the directory, equally subtle and pernicious, tended only to enslave their representatives, while it flattered and occupied by conquests the national pride. They would equally see, that the war waged by the combined powers was defensive of rights, which interested the liberty and property of the french nation, as much as any of those who had joined in the league. Such a conviction would soon enable the coalesced powers to turn the acts of the directory against themselves. In the conciliation of such a party, they would find that support, which their enemy sought from the animosity and corruption of parties among themselves.

We are but too well aware, that the soundest and most liberal reasoning, on the affairs of nations, is little calculated to produce any beneficial effects on their cabinets, who are disposed, and sometimes even obliged to act from the impulse of momentary events and passions. The real friends of peace and civilization need not, however, on that account, to be alarmed. There are very powerful agents in the field, who, while we only write, are actually explaining and enforcing our system, by arguments of compulsive instruction.

It is obvious, that the present war is supported by open spoliation on the part of France, and by regular taxation on that of England. The first of these scourges has inflicted it's lesson, which will be long felt and remembered. The latter engine is equally at work, and will, sooner or later, teach every class of men their duty. Unfortunately, the occasion, when peace might have been concluded, was not improved. This occasion was presented, at the time when a proposition was made in parliament *, which, if it had been supported, would have put it out of the power of the directory to conceal, by any arts, from the people of France, the liberal and pacific intentions of the british government. The french party, which had uniformly favoured the return of peace, had not then been expelled from the legislative councils, and the treaty of Campo Formio had not then been signed.

When a similar occasion, or any such will recur, the ablest statesman cannot foretel. If we may judge from the present situation of affairs,

* 11th of april, 1797.

peace is no longer within the grasp or control of the rulers of either country. The war will, of course, continue, while it's necessary aliment, money, can be collected; and till the nations, instructed by mutual calamities, recur to their reciprocal and common interests. The british administration, under the necessity of raising the supplies, must probably adopt the expedient of an equal taxation on all property. However unpopular, or difficult to realize, it is, unquestionably, the best to which ministers can have recourse. It's adoption, and consequent operation, will teach the court, the higher orders, the clergy, and the whole landed, funded, and commercial proprietary, that the war is, in reality, a war of property. England, like Holland, must finally submit to raise the supplies by a taxation on income. But, when nations, engaged in mutual hostilities, are compelled to raise the supplies by an equal taxation on every species of property, new, and interesting lights, which necessity alone could produce, will soon illuminate the states of Europe, and induce them to find out the means of terminating the general calamity. All the reforms in civilization are connected with, and proceed chiefly from the modes of taxation. When our forefathers, after the struggle about ship-money, under Charles the 1st, secured the inestimable privilege of imposing taxes only by parliamentary representation, our political liberty was considered as attained. But time soon discovered the inefficacy of even parliamentary representation. In order to remedy this defect, universal suffrage was ardently proposed by men, who thought the british constitution not sufficiently democratic. The revolution of France, having established it's form of representation on this theory, we are able to appreciate it's merits. The majorities who represented, in the two first legislatures, the poorer and more numerous orders of society decided upon every question of taxation, and they turned, as might have been foreseen, the influence of universal suffrage to universal spoliation. Hence the assignats, the great finance of the revolution. It is in this conflict between the power of spoliating taxation in France, and constitutional taxation in England, that mutual lassitude and necessity will at length produce the most perfect system of national contribution; a tax upon income: a tax which will attain all the advantages of complete taxation, without the dangers of universal suffrage. When the persons who assess, are putting into contribution their own property in the first instance, they will exercise the necessity of the public expenditure with care, and collect it's distributions with solicitude. Patriotism is not either so enlightened, or so active a principle as self-interest. It is thus in the political, as in the natural world, that the excess of evils produces it's own correction.

Those of our readers, who will reflect on the real character of the french nation, and the extent of empire which they have acquired, under the revolution, will foresee a probable duration to the present war, and a renewal of frequent wars to Europe. The german empire, from the period in which it's representatives at Rastadt acceded to the open sacrifice of the three electorates that border the Rhine, can no longer be said to exist. Holland, Switzerland, and Savoy, may be considered, in their present dependence, as provinces of France. The rights of the german empire over Austrian Flanders and Savoy are formally renounced in a late 'conclusum.' These considerations announce to every state in Europe the most alarming prospects. Great Britain,

Britain, in particular, has much to apprehend from the local extension of the french republic. In Austrian Flanders also, her rival has acquired forests, mines, ingenious habits, and manufactures of invaluable advantage. From all these considerations we are justified in drawing the following conclusions.

1st. That a league of the independent states of Europe, united with America, is indisputably necessary to repress the power of France, and oppose the policy of the revolutionary government.

2ndly. That the only basis on which such a league can be formed, with success, must be a basis suited to their separate and universal interests, and such as may exclude all questions of rivalry, separate ambition, and national jealousy. In this point of view, the common defence of property, equally interesting to the individual and national proprietor, and embracing the whole chain of civilization, under the well known designation of public credit, is the basis relative to which there could be no quarrels even in diplomacy.

It would be madness to suppose, that any one regular system of union could be formed by England, Germany, Turkey, Italy, and America, for the guarantee of their respective political and religious institutions. But, a *sine qua non* of the league should be perfectly understood, viz. that after an offer of peace to France, on liberal terms, (a certain medium perhaps between the *uti possidetis*, and the *status quo ante bellum*) none of the combined states should make a separate peace, and that an attack on any one of them hereafter by France should be considered as hostility to all. The form of the ancient german constitution offers the only practical model of an union, that has yet been successfully organized in Europe for it's common security. It was, in many points, perfect, as experience has shown; and it offers an excellent rule, in the equal contribution of contingents of men and money against a common enemy.—We shall say no more on this subject, which we have so repeatedly brought before the public. Farther discussion, or repetition, might fatigue, but would not instruct. The practical application is to be expected only from experience and calamity.

Having thus surveyed the whole of Europe, as consisting of co-estates in the same confederation, under the most interesting relation in which they stand to one another at the present moment, we shall be very brief in our usual tour through it's different parts; nor indeed has any thing very remarkable occurred in any of them, since the publication of our last number. In

FRANCE

The disasters that have befallen their fleets and armies, the failure of plunder, and the consequent necessity of contributions, have produced new acts of oppression on the part of government, and provoked a very general spirit of resistance on that of the people. In the Low Countries, and on the Moselle, insurrection seems to approach to the form of organized and systematical revolt.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The spaniards are afraid of the french at land, and of the english at sea. But on the whole it is almost certain, that their hearts, as well as interests, are on the side of England. It would seem probable that Spain, by the efforts she makes to raise an immense sum of money by

by taking possession, on just conditions, of unoccupied land, and unclaimed dividends, has some enterprize in view of great magnitude. But the projected confederation, or re-confederation among the european powers, must be in a state of great maturity, we fear, before it be openly joined by the spaniards.

ITALY.

The english fleet, joined by a portuguese squadron, with neapolitan troops, has set sail from the bay of Messina, probably for the reduction of Malta, and the venetian islands, in the hands of the french.

TURKEY.

The french transports are still safe in the harbour of Alexandria: nor can they be attacked, with effect, but by the cooperation of land troops. By the latest accounts it would appear, that Buonaparte is not in such immediate danger of capture or excision as was for some time imagined. He will, however, have need of all his talents, and all his resources, in order to extricate himself out of his present situation. Nelson's late glorious victory off the mouths of the Nile has probably been more fortunate for this country and for Europe, than if he had defeated, or taken the whole of the french fleet before Buonaparte had landed at Alexandria.

GERMANY.

The court of Vienna seems to relax in it's duty to the empire; but to urge with vigour the particular interests of the house of Austria. Austrian troops have entered the country of the grisons: yet a separate peace is much talked of between France and Austria.—Prussia, on the contrary, at length fully convinced of the urgency of the case, promises very proper exertions. On the situation of the court of Berlin, we refer our readers to our observations thereon in our last number.

SWEDEN and DENMARK, surrounded by the fleets of Russia and Great Britain, must of necessity, sooner or later, join them in the common cause of civilization.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The king's speech to parliament indicates an intention and hope, to improve the victory on the egyptian coast, into the means of arousing and uniting Europe against France. The marquis of Lansdown, certainly a very wise and enlightened statesman, thinks that such a confederation is not to be expected. The continental powers are so rancorous in their jealousies and resentments, and so short-sighted in their views, that they would rather suffer ruin than moderate their prejudices and passions. We are very much afraid, that the noble marquis, and those members of parliament who espouse his opinions, are in the right. Still we have the consolation to say, that the marquis and his friends support our opinions, so often repeated, that to attack the french republic only concentrates and gives vigour to their power; and that, to rest on our arms, in a defensive posture, and to give out (which without the least formality might easily be done) that we were prepared for, and even desirous of peace and reconciliation; would tend to gain the general voice of the french nation, and, on the whole, be the best and wisest policy.